



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Vol. LXX (Nos. 1 to 9)

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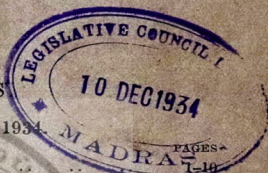
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வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FREDERICK STANLEY, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Took his seat on the 12th November 1929.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D. | 12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor. |
| 2. Regulation of betting and gambling. | 13. Government Presses. |
| 3. Prevention of cruelty to animals. | 14. Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures. |
| 4. Control of poisons. | 15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :— |
| 5. Control of vehicles. | (a) Factories. |
| 6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs. | (b) Settlement of labour disputes. |
| 7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses. | (c) Boilers. |
| 8. Laccadives. | (d) Gas. |
| 9. European vagrancy. | (e) Smoke nuisances. |
| 10. European and Anglo-Indian education. | (f) Welfare of labour including depressed classes. |
| 11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards. | 16. Criminal tribes. |
| | 17. Stores and Stationery (required for Reserved Departments). |

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Control of petroleum and explosives. | 3. Arms and ammunition. |
| 2. Central police organization. | 4. Emigration and immigration. |
| | 5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. |

2. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Kt., Law Member. Took his seat on the 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province. | 3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees. |
| 2. Provincial law reports. | 4. Escheats. |
| | 5. Coroners. |
| | 6. Treasure-trove. |
| | 7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps. |
| | 8. Prisons and prisoners. |

I.—Provincial Subjects—cont.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>9. Industrial matters included under the following head :
Electricity, including hydro-electric scheme.</p> | <p>10. Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.</p> <p>11. Minor Ports.</p> |
|--|---|

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Civil law.</p> <p>2. Inventions and designs.</p> <p>3. Copyright.</p> <p>4. Criminal law.</p> <p>5. Major ports.</p> | <p>6. Shipping and navigation.</p> <p>7. Lighthouses.</p> <p>8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.</p> |
|--|---|

3. The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—</p> <p>(a) Assessment and collection of land revenue.</p> <p>(b) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.</p> <p>(c) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.</p> <p>(d) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.</p> <p>(e) Land improvement and agricultural loans.</p> <p>(f) Colonization and disposal of Crown lands.</p> <p>(g) Management of Government estates.</p> <p>(h) Panchayat forests.</p> <p>2. Yeomias, inams and hereditary pensions.</p> <p>3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.</p> | <p>4. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.</p> <p>5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.</p> <p>6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under subsection (1) of section 4 and declarations under subsection (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said subsections appertains to a transferred subject.</p> <p>7. Development of mineral resources.</p> <p>8. Protection of wild birds and animals.</p> <p>9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.</p> <p>10. Provincial gazetteers.</p> <p>11. Agency tracts.</p> <p>12. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.</p> <p>13. General service questions.</p> <p>14. Office procedure.</p> <p>15. Secretariat.</p> <p>16. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.</p> |
|---|--|

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Geological survey. | 8. Territorial changes. |
| 2. Mineral development. | 9. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council. |
| 3. Botanical survey. | 10. All-India services. |
| 4. Survey of India. | 11. Public Services Commission. |
| 5. Zoological survey. | 12. Reforms. |
| 6. Meteorology. | |
| 7. Census and Statistics. | |

4. The Hon. Sir. Hopetoun STOKES, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on the 19th March 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Provincial finance. | 4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. |
| 2. Pensions. | 5. Central Record office. |
| 3. Local Fund audit. | |

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (a) Defence of India. | 8. Currency and coinage. |
| (b) Naval and Military works and cantonments. | 9. Public debt of India. |
| 2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz. | 10. Savings banks. |
| 3. Relations with States in India. | 11. Indian Audit Department. |
| 4. Political charges. | 12. Commerce, including Banks and Insurance. |
| 5. Communications. | 13. Trading Companies and other Associations. |
| 6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations. | 14. Opium (Central questions regarding —). |
| 7. Sources of all-India revenues. | 15. Central Research. |
| | 16. Ecclesiastical. |
| | 17. Archæology. |
| | 18. Regulation of ceremonial titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform. |
| | 19. Subjects not allocated else where. |

Ministers.

1. The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Local Self-Government including village panchayats. | 5. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles. |
| 2. Medical administration. | 6. Light and Feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas. |
| 3. Public Health and Sanitation and Vital Statistics. | 7. Stores and Stationery (required for Transferred Departments). |
| 4. Religious and Charitable Endowments. | |

2. The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture. | 4. Co-operative Societies. |
| 2. Civil Veterinary Department. | 5. Registration. |
| 3. Public Works (Buildings, Roads, Ferries, Rope-ways, etc.). | 6. Weights and Measures. |

3. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR, Minister for Education and Excise. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education). | 4. Fisheries. |
| 2. Excise. | 5. Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens. |
| 3. Development of Industries. | 6. Pilgrimage within British India. |

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The Hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU Garu.

Panel of Chairmen.

M.R.Ry. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR Avargal.

„ M. DEVADASAN Avargal.

YAKUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR Avargal.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. V. RAGHAVA VARMA Garu, B.A., B.L.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2 Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha.	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
3 Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
4 Alamelungathayaramma, Mrs. K.	NOMINATED.
5 Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association.
6 Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Central Districts—Indian Christian.
7 Arasu, V. T.	NOMINATED.
8 Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
10 Basu Dev, C.	NOMINATED.
11 Bayappa Reddi, P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
12 Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13 Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	NOMINATED.
14 Birley, Frank	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
15 Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., v.d., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Archibald.	EX OFFICIO.
16 Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
17 Devadasan, M.	NOMINATED.
18 Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	NOMINATED.
19 Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
20 Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
21 Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
22 Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Diwan Bahadur N.	NOMINATED.
23 Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
24 Harischandrudu Nayudu, A.	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
25 Hood, I.C.S., H. M.	NOMINATED.
26 Indriah, C.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
27 Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (<i>Deputy President</i>).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
28 Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
29 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
30 Kesavaramamurti K.	Nayudu, Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
31 Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
32 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
33 Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
34 Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	NOMINATED.
35 Krishnan, C.	NOMINATED.
36 Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	EX OFFICIO.
37 Krishnaswami Ayyar, <i>Kt.</i> , Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.	NOMINATED.
38 Krishnayya Choudari, P. V.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
39 Kumararaja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendrula Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
40 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. (<i>Minister</i>).	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
41 Kuppuswami Choudari, J. . .	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
42 Ladden, W. W.	Madras Trades Association.
43 Lakshmana Reddi, G.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
44 Langley, W. K. M.	Madras Planters.
45 Madanagopal Nayudu, R. . .	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
46 Madhusoodhanan Thangal, P.	NOMINATED.
47 Maharaja of Venkatagiri (Sri Raja Velugoti Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrula Bahadur Varu, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel).	North Central Landholders.
48 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
49 Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
50 Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
51 Metherell, J. K.	European, Madras Presidency.
52 Millar, W. H.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
53 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
54 Moses, P. C.	Northern Districts, Christian.
55 Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. . . .	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56 Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
57 Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
58 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
59 Muthiah Chettiyar, M. A. ..	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
60 Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
61 Nachiyappa Gounder, K. A. ..	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
62 Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore N.-M. Rural.
63 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
64 Narasa Reddi, T.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
65 Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib, D. V.	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
66 Narayanan Nambiyar, V. P.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
67 Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
68 Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
69 Palat, R. M.	West Coast Landholders.
70 Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura, Christian.
71 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
72 Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
73 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
74 Pattabhiramayya, K.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
75 Pattagar of Palayakottai (Rai Bahadur Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiyar).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
76 Peddi Raju, P.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
77 Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. ..	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
78 Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
79 Rajagopala Pillai, P. V. ..	NOMINATED.
80 Raja of Bobbili, The Hon. (Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao) (Minister).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
81 Raja of Kallikote (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu).	Northern Landholders, I.
82 Raja of Parlakimedi (Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
83 Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T. (Minister).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
84 Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
85 Ramachandra Reddi, The Hon. Mr. B. (President).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
86 Ramakrishna Reddi, A. ..	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
87 Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
88 Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.	NOMINATED.
89 Raman Menon, K. P. ..	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
90 Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. ..	Madras University.
91 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M. ..	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
92 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ..	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
93 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, G. ..	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
94 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevelly <i>cum</i> Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
95 Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. ..	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
96 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
97 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. .	NOMINATED.
98 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
99 Sesha Reddi, B. P. ..	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
100 Shetty, A. B. ..	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
101 Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
102 Singam Ayyangar, K. ..	Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
103 Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N. ..	NOMINATED.
104 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
105 Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. Conran.	NOMINATED.
106 Soundara Pandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
107 Sreshta, M. S. ..	West Coast, Christian.
108 Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ..	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
109 Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur, R.	NOMINATED.
110 Sriramulu, G. ..	NOMINATED.
111 Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	EX OFFICIO.
112 Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam).	South Central Landholders.
113 Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	NOMINATED.
114 Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. ..	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
115 Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
116 Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan.
117 Thomas, Daniel ..	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, Christian.
118 Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., J. A. ..	NOMINATED.
119 Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX OFFICIO.
120 Vasudeva Pillai, V. G. ..	NOMINATED.
121 Vedachala Mudaliyar, M. ..	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
122 Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ..	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
123 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
124 Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.	NOMINATED.
125 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
126 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
127 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.)	Southern Landholders.
128 Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
129 Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan).	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
130 Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	NOMINATED.
131 Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
132 Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.

Special Members.

133 Ramachandra Rao, Diwan Bahadur M.	Nominated for the consideration of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Bill.
134 Smith, W. Erlam ..	} Nominated for the consideration of the Madras Public Libraries Bill.
135 Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. V. ..	
136 Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ..	Nominated for the consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 (No. 2 of 1934.)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

*Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Council,
under the Government of India Act, 1919.*

Wednesday, the 21st February 1934.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT :

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|---|--|
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed. | Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. |
| Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. | Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. |
| Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Archibald. | Metherell, Mr. J. K. |
| Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun. | Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B. |
| Raja of Bobbili, The Hon. the. | Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A. |
| Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T. | Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Narasa Reddi, Mr. T. |
| Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, A. M. | Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V. |
| Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K. | Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P. |
| Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A. | Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. |
| Arasu, Mr. V. T. | Palat, Mr. R. M. |
| Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. |
| Basu Dev, Mr. C. | Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P. | Peddi Raju, Mr. P. |
| Devadasan, Mr. M. | Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. |
| Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V. |
| Foulkes, Mr. R. | Raja of Khallikote. |
| Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Diwan Bahadur N. | Raja of Parlakimedi. |
| Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M. | Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A. |
| Jagannatham, Mr. H. M. | Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. |
| Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C. | Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala. |
| Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K. | Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. |
| Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S. |
| Kofanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C. | Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G. |
| Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T. |
| Ladden, Mr. W. W. | Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B. |
| Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G. | Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. |
| Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. | Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. |
| | Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P. |
| | Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G. |
| | Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N. |

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PRESENT—cont.

Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
 Sriramulu, Mr. G.
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
 Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
 Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan
 Sahib.

Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
 Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur V. N.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan
 Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Administration of Justice

Proposal to increase the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, Madras.

* 643 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Court of Madras has urged upon the Government to increase the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, Madras;

(b) if so, what the specific reasons are on which the High Court has based its proposal; and

(c) whether a copy of those reasons and suggestions will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The High Court has stated that a large portion of the suits now tried by Judges on the Original Side can very well be heard by the Judge, City Civil Court; and that the proposal to increase the jurisdiction of that Court will enable it to reduce the arrears on the Original Side and to devote greater time to the clearing of the heavy arrears on the Appellate Side. It is not considered necessary to place the communications from the High Court on the subject on the table of the House.

Expenditure consequent on the proposal to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Madras City Civil Court.

* 644 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined whether the increase in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Madras City Civil Court will cost any additional expenditure to the Government;

(b) if so, what the extra cost is expected to be and how it is expected to arise; and

(c) whether there will be any corresponding reduction in the establishment and officers of the High Court on its original side?

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A.—(a) & (b) An Additional Judge and an establishment for him may be necessary if the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, Madras, is enhanced to Rs. 10,000. The extra cost to Government consequent on the proposal cannot now be definitely stated.

(c) The question will be considered when the proposal is actually given effect to.

Filling of leave vacancies in the Law Department of the Secretariat.

* 645 Q.—A. M. AHMED MEERAN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many leave vacancies arose in the Law Department of the Secretariat in the cadres of Superintendents, Upper division clerks and Lower division clerks during the calendar year 1933;

(b) what the duration was of each of such vacancies;

(c) in how many of such vacancies, (i) Upper division clerks were appointed to act as Superintendents, (ii) Lower division clerks were appointed to act as Upper division clerks and (iii) outsiders from the list published by the Madras Services Commission were appointed as direct recruits to act as Upper division clerks or Lower division clerks; and

(d) whether the principle of communal representation was taken into consideration in filling up these vacancies in these three cadres?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement^a furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(d) The principle of communal rotation applies only to admission to the service and not to promotions within the service. The principle of communal rotation was observed in filling up the vacancies in the lower division.

Prisons and Prisoners

Supply of oil and toilet requisites to the political prisoners in the Vellore Central Jail.

* 646 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the political prisoners in Vellore Central Jail are not supplied with oil for bath or toilet;

(b) whether they are not allowed even to purchase the oil for bath and toilet purposes;

(c) whether they are not allowed even to purchase soaps; and

(d) if the answer is in the negative, when were these restrictions imposed and why?

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A.—(a) Under the rules in the Madras Jail Manual 'A' and 'B' class prisoners are supplied with soap and all female prisoners with oil and soapnut. Oil is not supplied to prisoners for bath. The rules apply to all prisoners in all jails without discrimination.

(b) & (c) The facts are as stated by the hon. Member.

(d) The restrictions referred to in (b) and (c) have been in force for a number of years.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether, in view of the fact that a large number of respectable persons have gone to prison for their political opinions, the Government will be pleased to consider the question of allowing them to purchase soap, oil and other toilet requisites? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" As I said in my answer to clause (a) A and B class prisoners are already allowed soap at the cost of Government."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Arising out of the answer to clause (a), A and B class male prisoners are not allowed oil and soapnut and it is only female prisoners that are allowed oil and soapnut, may I ask whether the Hon. the Law Member realizes that among South Indians weekly oil bath is an essential factor in their routine life? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The number of A and B class prisoners is now very small, and there has been no complaint from them on this score."

Irrigation

Exposure of Bapatla taluk to inundation.

* 647 Q.—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the taluk of Bapatla (the portion between Bapatla and Tenali) is subject to severe inundation during rainy season and the ryots are subject to severe loss, year after year, on account of damage to crops; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the various remedies that have been adopted during the last three years and what further remedies are under contemplation in the near future?

A.—(a) & (b) The report ^a received from the Executive Engineer on the subject is laid on the table.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHODARI:—" In view of the report of the Executive Engineer, will the Government be pleased to expedite the estimate mentioned by him? "

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The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I cannot hold out any hopes of carrying out the recommendations of the Executive Engineer in the near future, owing to the large remissions of land revenue."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" May I know, Sir, when the plans and estimates relating to the Kollimerla basin have been prepared and sent to the Executive Engineer? "

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice of the question."

Contributions payable on account of repairs to minor irrigation sources.

* 648 Q.—A. M. AHMED MEERAN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the policy of demanding contributions in respect of repairs of minor irrigation sources was brought into practice; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement of receipts and charges on ' minor irrigation works ' during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 6 of Madras Act I of 1858 which provides for the levy of contribution in lieu of customary labour and to paragraphs 72 and 73 of Mr. Leach's report on Retrenchment of Land Revenue Establishment. The Government have accepted Mr. Leach's suggestions.

(b) Statements showing (1) contribution realized for repairs to, and (2) expenditure incurred on, minor irrigation works in the charge of the Revenue department in 1930-31 and 1931-32 are attached.^a Information regarding the revenue realized by Government from these works is not available.

Land Revenue Administration

Representations from the Ryots' and Mirasidars' Associations of South Arcot for redress of grievances.

* 649 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government or the District Collector has received any representations from the various mirasidars' associations of South Arcot, as to the remission of land revenue and the redress of other connected grievances of the ryots in the district;

(b) if so, from what associations and individuals have such representations been received and what the subjects complained of are and the nature of the redress that is prayed for;

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(c) what action have the Government taken or propose to take in regard to each one of the grievances complained of;

(d) whether any investigation has been made as to the exact nature and real position of each one of the grievances and, if not, whether such an investigation will be directed; and

(e) whether the Ryots' and Mirasidars' Associations will be given an opportunity to substantiate their grievances before the Government dispose of their representations and communications?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible without excessive labour to compile a list of associations and individuals from whom representations have been received. The more important of the concessions asked for were—

- (1) that the suspended revenue of fasli 1342 should be remitted;
- (2) that a portion of the land revenue of the current fasli should be remitted;
- (3) that facilities should be provided for the marketing of paddy;
- (4) that the assessment of land revenue should be placed on a statutory basis;
- (5) that land revenue should be collected in kind;
- (6) that the kistbandi should be revised; and
- (7) that tree-tax should be reduced.

Some representations were also received in connexion with the damage caused by the cyclone in the district.

(c) As regards damage caused by the cyclone the attention of the hon. Member is invited to question No. 629 and the answer thereto.

As regards requests 1, 2 and 3 mentioned in answer to clause (b) the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the concluding portion of paragraph 4 and paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Press Communiqué, dated 10th January 1934.

No action was considered necessary on requests 4 and 5.

The question whether the kistbandi should be revised has been considered recently and no action was therefore taken on request 6.

Whether there is a case for the reduction of tree-tax in view of the fall in prices is being taken up as a general question.

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(d) The Government had received a precis of the report of the Collector regarding the economic condition of agriculturists in the district and this was considered before a decision was taken on the land revenue concessions to be granted.

(e) The Government consider that the course suggested is not feasible.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. the Revenue Member will reconsider the question of postponing the collection of kist from the month of January to the month of February and the succeeding three months? "

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I do not think we can postpone the kist. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" In regard to item (3) of the answer to clause (b) relating to the provision of facilities for the marketing of paddy, we are referred to the Press Communiqué, dated the 10th January 1934. Do the Government refer to the appointment of a special officer to go into the question? "

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Yes, Sir. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Is that appointment made to meet the current distress or for future purposes also? "

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I hope it will lead to improvements in the marketing of paddy permanently. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether it is not a fact that these representations that have been received by the Government have made out a case that kist should be collected only in later months than January? "

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask, Sir, whether any further enquiry has been instituted by the Government in regard to the conditions that now prevail about harvest and other crops that are now raised on dry lands? "

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" No, Sir. The matter was gone into in 1931-32. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" The Government are now considering what more facilities or concessions should be given for relieving the condition of the ryots. It was stated so, Sir, on the floor of this House. May I ask the Government, with reference to this question, whether they have come to any decision at all with regard to granting further concessions? "

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Does the hon. Member refer to remissions or suspensions of land revenue? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Yes, Sir. "

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The Government are maintaining the position that they have already taken up. "

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Action taken by the Government on the resolutions passed at the Landholders' Conference held at Puttur, South Kanara district, on 3rd December 1933.

* 650 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the resolutions passed at the Landholders' Conference held at Puttur in South Kanara on 3rd December 1933 have been received by the Government;

(b) whether a copy of the resolutions will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the resolutions and taken any action in regard to them?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy^a is annexed.

(c) *Resolution I.*—Will be borne in mind (so far as South Kanara is concerned) when the scheme report is taken up for consideration.

Resolution II.—The Government have passed orders in G.O. No. 72, Revenue, dated 10th January 1934.

Resolution III.—The Government have considered and are considering all possible remedies for the effects of the present depression.

Resolution IV.—Is under consideration in the Development Department.

Resolution V.—Contains a request addressed to the Members of the Legislative Council of the district.

Employment of coercive measures for the collection of land revenue in South Kanara.

* 651 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to my question No. 381, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to furnish all the information required in that question?

A.—The information so far as it is available is given below:—

Clause (b) of question No. 381.—The land revenue (including arrears) collected in the South Kanara district in fasli 1342 without the attachment of real or personal property was Rs. 27,81,967. (The total land revenue demand of the district including arrears of previous faslis was Rs. 29,61,836.)

Clause (c) of question No. 381.—The amount realized in the district in fasli 1342 by the sale of personal property was Rupees 14,670 and that realized by the sale of real property was Rs. 12,569.

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Clause (e) of question No. 381.—The Government have no information other than what is contained in the “Jamabandi Report” which is given below:—

			Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.
			RS.	RS.
Real property	...	...	22,950	12,569
Personal property	...	...	14,687	14,670

Imposition of penal faslijasti rates on inam lands granted for religious purposes.

* 652 Q.—MR. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of ayacut irrigated by the Tinnevely channel within the Tinnevely municipal limits at the time of the last settlement;

(b) the extent that has been classified as (i) single crop and (ii) double crop at the time of the last settlement;

(c) what extent of this area in each class has been taken up by—

(i) the South Indian Railway for permanent way extensions since the last settlement; and

(ii) by the municipality and other private interests for urban usage since the last settlement;

(d) what extent of the single crop areas under this ayacut have been converted into (i) double crop wet lands and (ii) given facilities for double crop wet cultivation;

(e) what the extent is of single crop land belonging to Sri Rajagopalaswami (inamdar) in this ayacut;

(f) whether it was specifically recognized in the settlement of 1874 that religious inam lands should not be charged penal faslijasti rates in the paragraph pertaining to inams of the descriptive memoir of the village of Melaviraghavapuram, Tinnevely taluk, Tinnevely district;

(g) on whose initiative and authority was this specific provision relating to a religious inam changed in the new settlement register;

(h) whether it is a fact that the omission of the above provision was used as an excuse to penalize double crop cultivation on the lands belonging to Sri Rajagopalaswami temple;

(i) whether it is a fact that portions of the inam lands under the same patta are given facilities for double crop cultivation;

(j) if so, on what grounds were they given the facilities and why were lands situated lower down, and hence having a better claim, omitted;

(k) what the extent is of single crop land enjoying double crop facilities and what the extent is of land charged penal faslijasti rates belonging to Sri Rajagopalaswami temple; and

(l) what the principles are that govern the change of single to double crop land in an ayacut and whether the changes so far effected are in strict conformity with these principles?

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A.—(a) to (k) The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

(l) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 1 (4) of Board's Standing Order No. 1.

A report has been called for in regard to the latter portion of the question.

Levy of first-crop rate on second crop.

* 653 Q.—MR. K. KESAVARAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in cases where first crop was grown and lost and consequently remission was granted and second crop is raised on the land, the Government have treated the second crop as first crop and the full rate of Rs. 10-8-0 is charged thereon; and

(b) if so, why?

A.—(a) & (b) The question does not indicate to what area it refers. It may refer to the Polavaram Island of East Godavari district. Information is being obtained as to the practice prevailing there.

Net income of the ryot on first crop raised under the Polavaram Island Project.

* 654 Q.—MR. K. KESAVARAMAMURTI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in cases where the full water-rate of Rs. 10-8-0 is charged on the first crop, the net income which the ryot gets after meeting the cultivation expenses, for different classes of lands—the best, middling and the poorest?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to the Polavaram Island Project. The Government have not the information.

Local Self-Government

Alleged irregularity in the maintenance of the Minutes Book of the District Board, Salem.

* 655 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHAYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received from some of the Members of the Salem District Board in the matter of pasting type-written sheets in the minutes book in the place of recording resolutions by hand;

(b) whether a copy of the representation will be placed on the table;

(c) what orders have been passed in the matter;

(d) whether this order was modified or revised subsequently;

(e) if so, whether a copy of the revised order will be placed on the table; and

(f) what the reasons are for revising the order?

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4.—(a) Yes.

(b) Government see no need to place a copy of the representation on the table.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 3402, L. & M., dated 23rd August 1933, already placed on the table with reference to question No. 508 answered on 29th January 1934.

(d) No; but in order to remove certain misconceptions, Government thought it necessary to explain, in G.O. No. 4920, L. & M., dated 28th November 1933, the circumstances in which the earlier Government Order was issued. A copy of this Government Order was also placed on the table with reference to question No. 508, answered on 29th January 1934.

(e) & (f) Do not arise.

Taluk boards with a deficit budget during the year 1933-34.

* 656 Q.—MR. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many taluk boards were not able to balance their budget for 1933-34; and

(b) what the names are of such taluk boards and what the closing balances under General as well as Education Funds of each?

A.—(a) & (b) Statements^a are laid on the table. In regard to Elementary Education Fund information has been furnished only in respect of those taluk boards the budgets of which have been received so far.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Did the Government appoint a special officer to go into the question of finances of taluk boards before they ordered the constitution of taluk boards for each taluk?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“No, Sir.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“What did the Government do, Sir? Before the Act was given effect to, did the Government in any way satisfy themselves that the newly constituted boards would be self-supporting or not?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“As far as I am aware, no special officer was appointed in connexion with this matter.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Did the Government satisfy themselves in any other way that the newly constituted boards would be self-supporting?”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“The Government have merely carried out the provisions of the Bill passed by this House.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Did the Government think that the provisions of the Bill were mandatory, if so, why was not the same principle observed with regard to panchayats? Should they not enquire whether or not the new boards would be self-supporting?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not see why any special officer should be appointed for this purpose. The provision was that each revenue taluk should be constituted into a separate taluk board."

Application for a loan from the Cumbum Taluk Board.

* 657 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cumbum and Markapur taluk boards in the Kurnool district have applied for a loan of Rs. 20,000 each, through the President, District Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Markapur Taluk Board alone got the said loan or advance;

(c) whether the President, District Board, Kurnool, recommended the application for loan for the Cumbum Taluk Board;

(d) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House his recommendations; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken with regard to the arrears of salaries of teachers in the Cumbum Taluk Board?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have received an application from the Markapur Taluk Board for an advance of Rs. 20,000 to meet its outstanding liabilities and the matter is under the consideration of the Government. The Cumbum Taluk Board first applied to the Kurnool District Board for a contribution of Rs. 20,000 from the general funds of the latter and for a loan of Rs. 20,000 from the District Board Railway Cess Fund or, if a contribution was not possible, for a loan of the entire sum from the District Board Railway Cess Fund. The President, District Board, thereon reported that this taluk board was spending on an extravagant scale and that it was not possible to comply with its request until it made its normal receipts cover the normal expenditure. It is open to the taluk board to apply to Government for an advance of the amount required to meet its outstanding liabilities after effecting necessary retrenchments in expenditure so as to make repayment of the advance possible. The President, Taluk Board, Cumbum, has since applied to Government for a compassionate grant of Rs. 10,000 to wipe off its deficit. The Government have decided that pending the proposed abolition of taluk boards no compassionate grant should ordinarily be given to taluk boards.

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- (e) The Government have not taken any action on the subject but they are prepared to consider any proposals which the taluk board or the district board may make.

Income from tolls both prior to and after the passing of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

* 658 Q.—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the income was from tolls throughout the Presidency for the five years preceding the coming into effect of the Motor Vehicles Act;

(b) what the annual income is on motor vehicles for each year after the Act was put into force; and

(c) what the original amount anticipated by the Government under this head was at the time of passing the Motor Vehicles Act?

A.—(a) A statement ^a is laid on the table.

						RS.
(b)	1931-32	...	...	...	...	29,96,349
	1932-33	...	...	...	...	40,68,461
	1933-34	...	...	...	...	24,02,486
	(April 1933—November 1933).*					

(c) Rupees 66 lakhs.

* Final figures for December 1933 are not available.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Is not the little fall in the receipts under this head due to the general depression?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not think the fall is small. It is serious. In 1932-33 the receipts were only 40 per cent; last year it was over 50 per cent."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"The figures given here show that generally, you have been able to realize 40 lakhs out of 60 lakhs. Is not the fall of 20 lakhs due to the present economic depression prevailing throughout India and all over the world?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No, Sir."

Hardship due to the operation of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act in Coorg.

* 659 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the hardship and inconvenience caused to motorists in South Kanara and Coorg as the result of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts now in operation in both the places; and

(b) whether the Governments of Madras and of Coorg have under consideration any proposal to modify the Acts in the interests of the travelling public?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 2982, L. & M., dated 26th July 1933, which has already been laid on the table of the House.

Veterinary

Veterinary relief to cattle thriving in the forest areas of the Kurnool district.

* 660 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ever considered the desirability of deputing one special doctor to visit 'pentas' surrounding the forest area in the Kurnool district where the cattle-pens are located;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no breeding bull supplied by the Government to these centres of cattle; and

(c) whether any representation has been made to the Government for the supply of a breeding bull in recent years?

A.—(a) The suggestion will be considered.

(b) One Ongole bull was lent to the Siddapuram Settlement near Atmakur in Kurnool on 10th June 1932.

(c) The Government are not aware of any such representation.

Education

Revision of the special scale of pay prescribed for two posts of munshis and pandits.

* 661 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the special scale of pay Rs. 100—5—125 for two of the posts of munshis and pandits have been abolished and merged in the new scales of pay under the revised scheme?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the entries against item 8 at page 37 of G.O. No. 311, Public, dated 13th April 1933, which has been placed at the disposal of the press.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the Government have any proposals to relieve those people who have already reached the maximum and have no further prospects to look to? New scales are provided for new munshis and pandits, and I want to know whether the Government have any proposals for relieving the old munshis and pandits who reached their maximum which is less than the maximum now provided for the new entrants."

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

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Distribution of grants by District Educational Councils.

* 662 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount distributed by the District Educational Councils for each district from 1930 under the heads—

	Year.	Total grant.	Number of schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.
Muslim.				
Christian.				
Hindu.				
Others.				

(b) what the representation of Muslims in District Educational Councils under the heads for the year 1933–34 is—

District.	Total.	Hindus.	Christians.	Muslims.	Others.
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(c) what special methods are adopted to encourage education among the Muslims by these Councils; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of Muslim aided schools were closed owing to the recent out which the District Educational Councils have carried through?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the statement furnished in answer to question No. 264 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1933, which gives particulars of the funds placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils for teaching grants. Details of how the amounts were distributed by individual District Educational Councils are not available with Government.

(b) A statement ^a is placed on the table.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

Alleged mismanagement of Labour schools transferred to local bodies.

* 663 Q.—S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Labour schools recently transferred to local bodies are grossly mismanaged and the teachers thereunder are not paid their salaries regularly in spite of the G.O. No. 2283, Public Works and Labour, dated 20th October 1933; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the same and what action has been taken since to redress their grievances?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No representation has been received.

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Fisheries*Restrictions on fishing in the Adyar.*

* 664 Q.—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: With reference to copies of petitions submitted by Adi-Dravida fishermen of Adyar which were placed on the table of this House on the 4th November 1933, in reply to question No. 343 of November 1933, will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased—

(1) to place on the table of the House the reports received from the local officers on which the prohibition of fishing with certain size of nets was ordered as per Development Department No. 137, dated 13th April 1931, and that on which the Government Memorandum No. 2628 U/31-5, dated 22nd December 1932, cancelling the previous order was issued; and

(2) to state—

(a) whether the Commissioner of Labour was consulted in the matter, and

(b) what the economic condition is of the fishermen petitioners?

A.—(1) The Government do not consider it necessary or desirable to place the reports on the table of the House.

(2) (a) No.

(b) Nothing special.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Police***Preferential treatment to Viswabrahmanas in the matter of recruitment to the subordinate ranks of the police.*

665 Q.—Rao Sahib Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials have been received since 1931, either by the Government or by the Inspector-General of Police asking for special treatment being accorded to the members of the Viswabrahman community with regard to the lower and subordinate ranks of the Police department; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to encourage members of this community to join the Police service in large numbers?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Viswabrahmanas are included among non-Brahmans for purposes of recruitment to the Public Service. The principle that the various communities in the Presidency should, as far as possible, be represented in the public service is kept in view in making appointments in the police department. No special steps have been taken to encourage Viswabrahmanas to join the police service.

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Irrigation

Closure of the breaches in the Korayar river, Srivilliputtur taluk.

666 Q.—MR. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the breaches in the Korayar river between the Nallamangalam and Elundrakondan anicuts and in Elundrakondan Periyakulam have been closed and the dismantled revetment in the river has been repaired; if not, why these have not yet been done;

(b) the improvements the Government propose to carry out to prevent the recurrence of frequent breaches; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer, Tinnevely, inspected the Elundrakondan supply channel in or about 1927 and proposed the construction of a groyne on the right bank of the Korayar river above the Elundrakondan anicut to prevent the repeated formation of the shoal at the head of the supply channel owing to the incorrect position of the anicut; if so, what has been done in the matter?

A.—A report has been called for.

Public Health and Vital Statistics

Registration of births and deaths in the Ganjam district.

667 Q.—SRIMAN M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Registrars of Births and Deaths are appointed under Madras Act III of 1899 in the Ganjam district;

(b) whether the Act in whole or in part extends to the whole of the district of Ganjam;

(c) the provision made for the registration of births and deaths in areas outside municipal limits and to which Act III of 1899 is not extended;

(d) whether provision is made to prevent unauthorized destruction and falsification of such registers;

(e) whether certificates of courts in which extracts from the registers are sought to be produced are required to be filed with applications for extracts from the registers; and

(f) when the rule insisting upon such production of court certificates was made and why?

A.—(a) Ninety Registrars have been appointed in villages with a population of 2,000 and over and 22 in villages with a population of 1,000 and over.

(b) The Act has been extended to all villages in the district with a population of 2,000 and over except 26 villages and to 23 villages with a population of 1,000 and over.

(c) Attention is invited to the instructions in Board's Standing Order No. 101.

(d) Yes.

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- (e) Production of court certificate is not essential for the grant of extracts from the register of births and deaths.
- (f) Does not arise.

Education

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the scheme of consolidation and concentration of elementary schools.

668 Q.—Mr. P. MADHUSOODHANAN THANGAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the instructions recently issued by the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings R.O.C. No. 152-B/32, dated 1st November 1933, in regard to consolidation and concentration of elementary schools have received the approval of the Government;

(b) whether any protests from the public have been received against the scheme;

(c) whether the Government propose to immediately order the closure of schools which are considered superfluous;

(d) how the loss sustained by managements as a result of the unexpected and sudden closure of the schools will be compensated;

(e) whether the Director of Public Instruction or any other authority authorized to receive the statements and reports from the District Educational Councils have received regular reports or statements from the Malabar District Educational Council regarding the names of elementary schools and their grant for each year and the grants-in-aid which have been distributed each year and the annual returns of all elementary schools of each year;

(f) if these reports have not been received by such authorities, why have they not been received; and

(g) whether the Government have already made any enquiries or are going to make any enquiries in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The question of closing superfluous schools will be considered only when the schemes called for in paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1639, Education, dated 9th September 1933, are received.

(d) This question will also be considered in connexion with the schemes referred to in the answer to clause (c).

(e), (f) & (g) It is not clear what the reports and statements are to which the hon. Member refers. The Director of Public Instruction receives from the District Educational Council, Malabar, as from other District Educational Councils annual reports on the condition of elementary schools and the usual annual returns.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—BUDGET FOR 1934-35.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—“ Sir, I rise to present to the House the revised estimate for the current year, 1933-34 and the Budget estimate for the year next ensuing, 1934-35. Before discussing the actual figures, I propose, as is usual, to touch on the events of the past twelve months, but shall do so as briefly as possible. Politically, the year 1933-34 has been upon the whole very tranquil in this Presidency; there have been few or no manifestations of that widespread agitation, tending to unsettle the sense of public security, which a few years back affected, to a not inconsiderable extent, the peace and consequently the finances of the Government. The monsoons have on the whole been kind to us. The south-west monsoon came early and gave heavy rain on the West Coast off and on until September. Elsewhere it was late in development and in most districts did not establish itself until July. From that month until September, however, it was fair and up to the average in most districts. By the end of September the total acreage under cultivation exceeded the average. The north-east monsoon was not quite so satisfactory. Normal in October, it on the whole fell below normal in November and was unduly weak in the following month. The progress of both monsoons was marked by a succession of rain-bursts which in several districts had disastrous effects. Thus during August the districts of Kistna, Guntur, West Godavari and East Godavari suffered from severe floods in the Godavari, Kistna and Budameru rivers, in November the Ramnad and parts of Tinnevely districts were similarly afflicted, while in the third week of December a violent cyclone struck the coast in the neighbourhood of Cuddalore, and caused extensive damage in the South Arcot district, and the adjacent taluks of Tanjore; Trichinopoly district also was to some extent affected. In all cases the demands of the local officers for funds for immediate needs were promptly met. The full effect of these occurrences upon the revenue has yet to be ascertained precisely, but allowance has been made for it in our estimates as well as provision for repairing damages to buildings, and irrigation works, and for assistance to local bodies in this connexion. The Standing Orders of the Revenue Department provide for relief in such contingencies by remission of revenue, and whatever is found to be necessary on this account will be given apart from the special land revenue remission for faslis 1342 and 1343 on account of the general economic depression.

“ 2. The cloud of that depression still rests upon us. Prices have continued at or about the low level to which they had sunk at the beginning of the year and difficulty of obtaining credit still continues. In view of the general economic conditions, Government have decided wholly to remit the Land Revenue suspended in March last for fasli 1342, the amount for the full fasli being Rs. 33.38 lakhs. They have also decided to grant further suspensions of Land Revenue for fasli 1343, the cost of which in the full fasli is calculated to be Rs. 59.73 lakhs. The estimates now presented take note of these concessions. On the other hand there seem to be signs that the darkness is lifting. Conditions of trade

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and commerce in Great Britain seem to be improving, and the atmosphere is one of confidence and hope. It will no doubt take time for the effect of these conditions to be felt in trade and commerce here, but it is not too much to expect the result in the near future. Meantime, in South India the position of the tea industry has benefited by the arrangements to restrict production; it is possible that analogous measures may be taken in the rubber industry, while it is to be hoped that the recent negotiations with Japan will improve the prospects of the cotton interests. The protection afforded to the sugar industry by the Act of 1932 has stimulated the starting of sugar factories. Although, however, there are a few streaks of silver in the cloud, it would be unwise to anticipate a sudden or phenomenal change for the better during the year before us, and the estimates now presented are drawn on this footing.

“ 3. I now come to those estimates, commencing, as is customary, with the Accounts figures for 1932-33.

Accounts for the year 1932-33.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

“ 4. According to the Revised Estimate for the year 1932-33, a revenue surplus of Rs. 62.77 lakhs was anticipated. The realized surplus for that period was, however, Rs. 77.21 lakhs. In LAND REVENUE, owing to the introduction of the 12½ per cent reduction, there was a fall on the receipt side of Rs. 8.96 lakhs. The total cost of that remission in the full fasli 1342 was Rs. 33.38 lakhs, of which Rs. 10.71 lakhs affected the Revised Estimate figures of 1932-33, the remainder falling within the Budget of 1933-34. The reduction of Rs. 8.96 lakhs, however, was almost entirely set off by improvements under other receipt heads—such as STAMPS, MAGISTERIAL FINES, INDUSTRIES and the like—amounting in all to Rs. 8.47 lakhs. The net result of these and other minor factors has been that the actuals of the year under review fall short of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 2.90 lakhs only, which may be taken to indicate careful estimation. On the other hand, taking the figures of EXPENDITURE chargeable to Revenue, savings are shown amounting on the whole to Rs. 17.34 lakhs occurring mainly under EDUCATION (3.03 lakhs), due mainly to the equivalent Government grant under the Elementary Education Act having been less than estimated owing to smaller realizations of the tax and to the inability of some local bodies to draw grants owing to the reconstitution of taluk boards; under CIVIL WORKS, including Road Grants (13.96 lakhs), owing to the unanticipated payment by the Coimbatore Municipality of the amount spent by Government on its water-supply in previous years and to the inability of the Public Works Department to spend up to the revised appropriations on the Ellore buildings, the Penitentiary, the General Hospital buildings and Agency communications and of local bodies to spend the amounts placed at their disposal for village and other roads and other heads (.35 lakh). In the result the revenue account surplus for the year shows a betterment of Rs. 14.44 lakhs.

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CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

" 5. As regards the figures for the Capital and Debt heads, I do not think I need trouble the Legislative Council with details. Progress on the Cauvery-Mettur Project was more rapid than had been anticipated, the expenditure being greater by Rs. 2.01 lakhs. The progress of the Cochin Harbour works has been held up to a great extent owing to the discussions that have been going on regarding the desirability of proceeding with the IV stage of the works, with the result that the closing balance of the loan taken under this head stood at Rs. 8.37 lakhs, the expenditure having been only Rs. 1.63 lakhs during the year.

Revised Estimate for the year 1933-34.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

" 6. Coming to the figures of the Revenue Account for the current year 1933-34, it will be seen that, as regards RECEIPTS, the Revised Estimate is worse than the Budget Estimate by a net amount of Rs. 98.44 lakhs. By far the greater part of this decrease is to be ascribed to the remission of a portion of the LAND REVENUE in fasli 1342 and the grant of further concessions in this respect for fasli 1343 amounting in the full fasli to Rs. 59.73 lakhs, say, Rs. 60 lakhs in round figure. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 49.48 lakhs is adjusted in the estimates for 1933-34, and Rs. 10.25 lakhs in 1934-35. To the figure of Rs. 49.48 lakhs must be added the remission of that portion of the concessions for fasli 1342 which must be adjusted in the Budget of 1933-34, viz., Rs. 22.67 lakhs. The total gross charge therefore on account of Land Revenue concessions of the two faslis falling on the Budget for 1933-34 is Rs. 72.15 lakhs. Of this about Rs. 7.51 lakhs is set off by minor increases. The remainder of the net fall of Rs. 98.44 lakhs is accounted for by decreases in most of the other revenue heads of the Budget, partly set off by increases under a few of them.

" 7. The fall in revenues is discernible under all the principal revenue heads and is certainly disquieting; the figures are EXCISE (- 16.14 lakhs), STAMPS (- 7.61 lakhs), FOREST (- 2.69 lakhs), REGISTRATION (- 2.92 lakhs) and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS (- 6.08 lakhs). The fall under the last head is due almost entirely to reduced receipts under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. This general tendency to decline is to be found in those heads which are liable to the influence of the economic depression. The increases, on the other hand, occur only under four heads, viz., INTEREST (+ 2.55 lakhs), ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (+ 2.03 lakhs), PUBLIC HEALTH (+ 1.15 lakhs) and MISCELLANEOUS (+ .90 lakh). The increase under INTEREST mainly represents increased interest on deposits of Provincial balances not anticipated when the Budget was drawn up; that under ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE is due mainly to increased recoveries of magisterial fines and translation and printing fees. Those under the other two heads are of the nature of minor temporary windfalls which will not recur.

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" 8. The net fall in REVENUE (98.44 lakhs) has been met partly by reduction and partly by re-adjustment of EXPENDITURE. The items which principally contribute to it are as follows:—16. IRRIGATION (*minus* 19.58 lakhs), 41. CIVIL WORKS (*minus* 17.62 lakhs) and 41-B CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES (*minus* 35.77 lakhs).

" The decision taken in March 1933 (after the preparation of the Budget) to suspend immediately in certain districts $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue rendered it necessary to find in the current year's Budget a sum of Rs. 22.67 lakhs, while the decision taken later on to repeat suspension for fasli 1343 on an extended scale involved a further charge on the Revised Estimate of Rs. 49.48 lakhs—total Rs. 72.15 lakhs. We immediately took steps in March last to restrict expenditure amounting to over Rs. 10 lakhs under 41. CIVIL WORKS and other heads, and later on, when the further decision was taken, we decided to finance the schemes of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric development for which provision had been made in the Budget Estimate from current revenue, from the revenue balances direct, and to charge them to the CAPITAL ACCOUNT. The schemes are all productive, and some highly lucrative. Under 41. CIVIL WORKS about Rs. 9 lakhs was deferred; a lapse of about Rs. 4 lakhs is anticipated on the amounts provided for the General Hospital, Madura Hospital and the Penitentiary buildings owing to unforeseen difficulties; and a lapse of Rs. 4 lakhs on account of the decision to abandon a scheme for bridging the Tungabhadra and completion of some road development works at a smaller cost than estimated, coupled with short expenditure of minor amounts on other works, account for the balance of decrease.

" Under other heads savings occur among which I need only notice here a reduction of Rs. 6.59 lakhs under GENERAL ADMINISTRATION due to a lapse of the provision made for general election expenses (8.00 lakhs) partly offset by minor increases of expenditure under the same head, and a fall of Rs. 4.33 lakhs in the expenditure on STATIONERY and PRINTING. This has been due to the fact that our efforts at retrenchment during 1932-33 had resulted in so curtailing the expenditure of stationery that it was unnecessary to purchase so largely as usual during the succeeding year, and a saving of Rs. 2.94 lakhs resulted. Savings are also anticipated in the provision made for 1933-34 for temporary printing establishments and for printing at private presses in view of the near approach, as we expected, of the new Constitution and the consequent necessity for undertaking during the current year the task of preparing revised electoral rolls.

" 9. The final result of the variations in EXPENDITURE which I have mentioned and of several minor ones with which I need not detain the House, is that the Revised Estimate for 1933-34 is expected to close with a small surplus of .61 lakh, the Revenue Account total being REVENUE Rs. 16,28.27 lakhs and EXPENDITURE charged to Revenue Rs. 16,27.66 lakhs.

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CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

“ 10. I need not trouble the House with a detailed analysis of the figures under the CAPITAL and DEBT HEADS. It will be noticed that, as compared with the Budget Estimate, the figure of expenditure taken in the Revised Estimate for the Cauvery-Mettur Project is reduced by Rs. 10.52 lakhs. This does not mean that the work on the project has lagged; the amount represents the cost of the penstock pipes and connected works for utilizing the water power of the lake for generating electricity. These were provided in the course of construction of the dam, and their cost is now written-back to the Mettur Hydro-Electric Project, the estimates for which are under preparation. In the figure relating to the Pykara, Kattalai and Cochin Harbour Schemes, the House will notice a similar difference of Rs. 5.79 lakhs between the disbursements as allowed for in the Budget and in the Revised Estimates. This short expenditure is due principally to the delay in arriving at a decision regarding the IV stage works of the Cochin Harbour to which I have already referred. On the other hand, the disbursements on account of Loans and Advances and Capital Expenditure on Irrigation, Hydro-Electric and Industrial development are shown in the Revised Estimate as Rs. 64.84 lakhs as against Rs. 40.77 lakhs in the Budget Estimate. The increase is due chiefly to the write-back of the Capital Expenditure on remunerative irrigation works from current revenues to the Capital head 55. IRRIGATION and of the capital outlay on the Mettur Hydro-Electric Works which had been debited to the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

“ The Pykara Scheme, so far as the headworks, generating station and principal transmission lines are concerned, has been completed at a capital cost of Rs. 108.01 lakhs of which Rs. 43.27 lakhs has been borrowed. The Cauvery-Mettur Project work is expected to reach completion during 1934-35 at a total cost of Rs. 647 lakhs (round figure) of which Rs. 613.33 lakhs has been borrowed. It will not be necessary to borrow during 1934-35 for the completion of the work.

“ The Revenue Closing Balance of 1932-33 stood at Rs. 305.47 lakhs. Of this we have devoted Rs. 37.21 lakhs to financing the Cauvery-Mettur Project (Rs. 17.78 lakhs) and various other items of Capital expenditure (Rs. 19.43 lakhs). Adding the Revenue Surplus of .61 lakh the Revenue Closing Balance for the current year is now estimated to be Rs. 268.87 lakhs. This forms the Revenue Opening Balance for 1934-35.

Budget Estimate for the year 1934-35.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—PART I.

“ 11. I now turn to the Budget Estimate for the year that is about to begin. The revenue figures take into account the proceeds—Rs. 3.92 lakhs—of the 5 per cent pay cut on All-India officers serving under this Government, the retention of which for another year has recently been announced by the Government of India. The total estimated revenue

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is Rs. 16,43.24 lakhs, the total estimated expenditure charged to revenue is Rs. 16,13.55 lakhs under PART I, leaving an estimated surplus of Rs. 29.69 lakhs available for PART II SCHEMES. Taking first the RECEIPT side of the Revenue Account, it will be seen that, as compared with Revised Estimate for the current year, a net increase of revenue of Rs. 14.97 lakhs is anticipated. To this net increase the main contributing factor is the increase of Rs. 7.33 lakhs under the head XXV. INDUSTRIES. This, I am sorry to say, is not real money. It is due merely to a change in the method of accounting. Hitherto, under this head of account only the recoveries of investments in Government commercial concerns and the profit, if any, have been shown, the normal transactions of the concerns having been kept out of the ordinary Government accounts. The Audit Department having advised that this procedure is not in strict compliance with the requirements of the Government of India Act, it has been decided to exhibit in the Civil Budget Estimate on both sides of the Revenue Account the gross transactions, and the resulting increase under XXV. INDUSTRIES is counter-balanced by a corresponding increase under the head 35. INDUSTRIES on the expenditure side.

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" 12. The only other REVENUE heads under which the estimates show increases are XXX-A. HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES (*plus* 2.10), LAND REVENUE (*plus* 21.70) and other heads showing minor variations of less than half a lakh; these contribute *plus* .81 lakh to the net result. The gross revenue from Hydro-Electric Schemes as per the Revised Estimate for the current year is Rs. 3.75 lakhs; the corresponding figure for 1934-35 is Rs. 5.85 lakhs, the increase being due to more executed sales of electrical power. The Budget Estimate under the Land Revenue head has been prepared on the assumption that land revenue concessions, similar to those sanctioned in fasli 1343, will be repeated in fasli 1344. This assumption is necessary for budget purposes, and is not to be interpreted to mean that the Government have already decided to do so. They reserve a free hand to consider the matter a year hence in the light of the conditions then prevailing. The concessions for fasli 1343 are estimated to result in a gross loss of revenue in 1934-35 by Rs. 10.25 lakhs, while those for fasli 1344 are expected to further reduce the revenue in that year by Rs. 51.60 lakhs, leaving a sum of Rs. 10.27 lakhs to be adjusted in 1935-36. The total gross loss in 1934-35 amounts to Rs. 61.85 lakhs against Rs. 72.15 lakhs in 1933-34. The reason why the total amount in 1933-34 is greater than that in 1934-35 by Rs. 10.30 lakhs is that a larger portion of the charge for fasli 1342 is thrown forward into the current year than is the case in faslis 1343 and 1344.

" The increase of Rs. 21.70 lakhs as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1933-34 is partly due to this decrease in the loss on account of the land revenue concessions and partly to credit having been taken for alteration of the kistbandi of Trichinopoly according to which the last kist, which in last fasli fell in March 1933, will fall in April 1934, affecting therefore the estimates for 1934-35 and not those of the preceding year. Credit has also been taken for some additional revenue

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from the Cauvery-Mettur Project, while allowance has been made for remissions due to the cyclone of December last. No credit has been taken for additional revenue due to proposed resettlement of South Kanara, Salem and Guntur.

“ Passing to the other REVENUE heads noticeable decreases, anticipated as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1933-34, occur under XVI. INTEREST (7·99 lakhs), and XXX. CIVIL WORKS (5·88 lakhs). Under CIVIL WORKS the decrease is due to short expenditure on works financed from the Road Development Fund and consequent decrease in the amount transferred to revenue from the deposit head ‘ Subventions from the Central Road Development Account.’ That under INTEREST is due to the expectation that the amount available for deposit with the Government of India in the coming year will be less than that deposited in 1933-34. A decrease of Rs. 2 lakhs is also anticipated under this head owing to the consolidation on a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent basis and for a larger period of repayment of various outstanding loans to local bodies bearing interest at rates exceeding that figure. This we have been able to do owing to the fact that the Government of India have been able to give us the benefit of their recent loan conversion operations in respect of the debts we owe to them and we, in turn, have been able to pass on that benefit to those of the local bodies who are in debt to us. It is estimated that the Provincial revenues will benefit in 1933-34 and 1934-35 by Rs. 1·17 and Rs. 2·24 lakhs respectively, while the arrangement made as regards the debts of local bodies will relieve them by an amount of about Rs. 7·00 lakhs annually, payable, however, over an extended period of years. A few brief remarks will suffice for the remaining revenue heads requiring particular notice, viz., EXCISE, STAMPS, FOREST and REGISTRATION. Under STAMPS and REGISTRATION and FOREST, we anticipate no improvement over the revised estimate for the current year. Under EXCISE we have allowed for a further fall of about Rs. 1 lakh. This is the net result of an anticipated loss of Rs. 2 lakhs under licence fees for the sale of arrack shops consequent on a fall in the consumption of arrack, counterbalanced by about a lakh increase in toddy revenue anticipated with reference to the results of the current year’s sales. The heads mentioned are those upon which we chiefly depend. Under other heads slight variations occur with the details of which I need not now trouble the House.

“ Our estimates, in view of the tendency of practically all heads of REVENUE to decline to which I have already alluded, may be said to be conservative; I am inclined, however, still to think that they err, if at all, on the side of optimism. EXCISE, in particular, is affected by so many factors and is so liable, as we know, to unexpected variations, dependent on the state of the season, the tranquillity of the province and the like, that it is not easy to foresee its vagaries. We have, however, estimated as closely as in reason we can and I hope that we have at least avoided the sin of which some hon. Members have seen fit in the past to accuse us, of underestimating our resources.

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EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE IN 1934-35—PART I.

“ 13. Coming to the EXPENDITURE side of the Revenue Account, provision is made under the heads 15. IRRIGATION and XIII. IRRIGATION for an increase of Rs. 61 lakh and Rs. 2.32 lakhs for special expenditure and of Rs. 3 lakhs under each head for flood damages and special repairs. This justifies the expectation of some savings on ordinary maintenance and repairs during the year; the increased expenditure mentioned is the net result of setting off the one against the other. Under the head GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, we find an increase of Rs. 4.94 lakhs; of this the greater part represents provision for the cost of the Legislative Assembly Elections (Rs. 3.00 lakhs), the Reforms Office (Rs. .50 lakh) and for the inauguration, voyage and equipment expenses of the new Governor (Rs. 1.25 lakhs). The head ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE discloses an increase of Rs. 1.55 lakhs, due mainly to increased expenditure on pay on account of increments and in part on account of provision for certain additional judicial officers. Under MEDICAL increased cost of hospital necessities accounts for an increase of Rs. 1.92 lakhs. I have already referred to the change in the method of accounting which has resulted in an apparent increase of Rs. 8.44 lakhs under the head 35. INDUSTRIES. The heads relating to pensions and their commutation show an increased provision respectively of Rs. 1.46 and Rs. 4.73 lakhs mainly due to increase in payment of pensions in England and to anticipated increase in commutations in India. The reduction of the interest rates will lead to an increase in the amounts payable by way of commutation. The above are the noticeable items of increase. Noticeable decreases may now be touched upon. Under INTEREST, we save Rs. 2.43 lakhs partly because we have avoided borrowing in 1933-34 and partly because of the reduction from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on outstanding advances of 1922-23, to which effect has been given from 1st April 1932. The reduction in the rate to which I have already referred will give us, it is anticipated, a further relief of about Rs. 1.00 lakh in 1934-35; the decreases shown under EDUCATION (Rs. — 4.43 lakhs), PUBLIC HEALTH (Rs. — 3.69 lakhs) and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS (Rs. — 1.12 lakhs) are mainly due to the grants debitable to these heads being treated as PART II EXPENDITURE. The head CIVIL WORKS shows a decrease of Rs. 28.79 lakhs; this is due partly to the provision for grants-in-aid, for buildings, roads and bridges, and major water-supply and drainage schemes being taken under PART II; partly because we have not been able to repeat for 1934-35 the special provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for the repair of trunk roads for want of funds as a result of the land revenue concessions. We have, however, been able to include under this head some extra provision (Rs. 3.00 lakhs) for repair of flood damages, including assistance in this regard to local bodies.

“ The net result of the variations (plus or minus) on the EXPENDITURE side is that the Part I figures of expenditure disclose a net reduction of Rs. 14.11 lakhs.

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Part II Schemes for the year 1934-35.

" 14. I now turn to the Part II Schemes. The various departments put forward very large demands for 1934-35. Taking them all together they represented a total *ultimate* commitment of Rs. 104.04 lakhs of which Rs. 96.56 lakhs was non-recurring, and Rs. 7.48 lakhs recurring expenditure; for 1934-35 they demanded an expenditure of Rs. 52.34 lakhs of which Rs. 48.55 lakhs was non-recurring and Rs. 3.79 lakhs recurring. These were to be met from CURRENT REVENUES. In addition, the departmental demand covered schemes of CAPITAL EXPENDITURE to be met from REVENUE BALANCES, costing in 1934-35, Rs. 23.94 lakhs, with an ultimate commitment of Rs. 32.47 lakhs all non-recurring.

" The Finance Committee, with admirable care, performed their difficult task of classifying the large number of schemes submitted to them. They were informed that probably about Rs. 20 lakhs would be available, and with reference to this figure they made their recommendations as regards those to be taken up for 1934-35. At the same time, they indicated in respect of all the schemes their view as to classification, placing in Class III (i.e., schemes to be taken up if money is available) most of those for the immediate undertaking of which they could not find money. As, upon a further scrutiny of the estimates, it has been found possible to find a few lakhs additional funds, the Government have added to the schemes placed in Class II a certain number of those from Class III, and it is proposed now to allocate Rs. 25.76 lakhs in all for PART II SCHEMES CHARGEABLE TO CURRENT REVENUES, a sum of .39 lakh of which is covered by additional revenue expected from some of the schemes. I do not propose to detain the House now by a detailed review of these schemes. They represent about one-quarter of the ultimate commitment of the departmental demands and about one-half of the commitment which those demands involve for 1934-35. Of the total now allotted about Rs. 3.82 lakhs (14.8 per cent) appertains to the 'RESERVED' subjects, and Rs. 21.94 lakhs (85.2 per cent) to the 'TRANSFERRED.'

" Besides the Part II Schemes chargeable to CURRENT REVENUES, the Finance Committee considered ten schemes chargeable to the REVENUE BALANCES, of which they recommended 9 to be put in Class II for 1934-35. The cost of these, including charges for establishment and tools and plant is Rs. 24.03 lakhs in that year; the total ultimate commitment (non-recurring) is about Rs. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Of the proposed expenditure of Rs. 24.03 lakhs in 1934-35, about Rs. 18.77 lakhs represent loans to the Madras Corporation and other Local Boards and Municipalities for water-supply, drainage and other schemes; Rs. 4.24 lakhs is for capital outlay on various Hydro-Electric schemes for the supply of electric power; of the rest the greater portion is provision for irrigation improvements in Kistna.

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REVENUE SURPLUS IN 1934-35.

" 15. The final result is that the Revenue Account will close with a small surplus of Rs. 4.46 lakhs, taking Parts I and II together. The Government propose to retain this in their own hands against unforeseen demands.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS, 1934-35—PARTS I AND II.

" 16. The total estimated expenditure for 1934-35 under the CAPITAL and DEBT heads is Rs. 133.31 lakhs. Of this Rs. 15.15 lakhs is required for the Cauvery-Mettur Project, Rs. .88 lakh is for industrial development (Cinchona plantations), Rs. 46.98 lakhs for capital outlay on Hydro-Electric schemes, and Rs. 55.14 lakhs for Loans and Advances by the Government including Rs. 10 lakhs for the Cochin Harbour, on which we hope to resume progress in 1934-35.

" Against the total of Rs. 133.31 lakhs we have available the opening balance of Rs. 8.37 lakhs in the Cochin Harbour Account; loans recoveries provide Rs. 35.99 lakhs and the remainder (Rs. 88.95 lakhs) will be financed from the Provincial Balances. On the receipt side of the account the figure Rs. 35.99 lakhs makes allowance for a fall of about Rs. 5 lakhs due to the consolidation (to which I have already referred) of all loans to local bodies bearing interest in excess of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and their re-issue at this rate.

" It will be observed that the Budget adopts the policy of financing remunerative capital schemes from the balances instead of from current revenue. That process may continue so long as money is available in the balances. When no more is available, we must either borrow, if we cannot find funds from current revenues, with or without increased taxation. The only other alternative is stagnation.

" 17. Here I may remind the House in passing that the Government have had in view the early inception of various important schemes of Capital Expenditure. There is the Tungabhadra Project to which the ryots of the Ceded districts have been long looking forward; its cost is not known precisely, but may be put at not less than Rs. 12 crores. Another scheme for the benefit of the Coimbatore district is the Bhavani scheme of which, probably, the cost will be not less than Rs. 2 crores. There is also the next great step in the extension of electrical power facilities—the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme, likely to cost about Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores, for the benefit of the Salem and North Arcot districts, I believe, as well as of the Chingleput district and of Madras itself. These enterprises can only be financed from borrowed money and loans can only be financed from current revenue. These schemes have yet to be considered, particularly in their financial aspect, so that I cannot do more at present than indicate the possibility that, with its revenue position weakened by the Land Revenue concessions already given, the Government may be obliged to abandon, or indefinitely to postpone a considerable part

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of its programme until either it is found possible to restore the land revenue to its old level, or to devise alternative sources of revenue. And, if that is the position with a 12½ per cent remission, it is obviously much worse with a 25 per cent remission such as the House recently voted. I shall attempt later on in my speech to illustrate further the probable effects of that resolution.

“ 18. A few remarks may be made on the important items of expenditure.

“ The total estimated cost of the CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT was Rs. 723·11 lakhs. The actual expenditure to end of 1932-33 has been Rs. 605·61 lakhs; in 1933-34 it is expected to spend Rs. 25·68 lakhs (after adjusting to the credit of the project by debit to the Mettur Hydro-Electric scheme a sum of Rs. 9·72 lakhs as already explained.) The dam and distribution works will be practically finished in 1934-35 for which year the demand is Rs. 15·15 lakhs. From the outset up to the end of 1932-33, the money required has been found from advances from the Provincial Loans Fund; for 1933-34 and 1934-35 no advances from that fund are required, the necessary funds being found partly from the balance of the loan taken from the Provincial Loans Fund in 1932-33 and partly from our balances.

“ Under IRRIGATION, ETC., WORKS OTHER THAN THE CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT are included a number of works in progress of which the most important are the Kistna East Bank Canal scheme and the Kattalai scheme, which includes the Bed Regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai, the High Level channel and the North Bank Canal scheme. For the Kistna East Bank the total estimate is Rs. 28·49 lakhs of which Rs. 27·53 lakhs will remain to be spent at the close of 1933-34. Expenditure of Rs. 7·20 lakhs is provided for 1934-35. The estimated cost of the Kattalai scheme (including the North Bank Canal) is Rs. 28·42 lakhs of which Rs. 18·62 lakhs will be spent by the end of the current year leaving Rs. 9·80 lakhs still to be found; a sum of Rs. 4·15 lakhs is provided for 1934-35.

“ The total amount to be drawn during 1934-35 from the revenue balances will thus be Rs. 88·95, i.e., Rs. 64·92 lakhs under Part I of the estimates, and Rs. 24·03 lakhs for Part II Schemes. We expect to close the current year with a balance in the Revenue account of Rs. 268·87 lakhs to which must be added the estimated revenue surplus of Rs. 29·83 lakhs, including Rs. 14 lakh representing the *pro rata* charges for Public Works Department establishment on account of new Irrigation Capital works provided for in the budget estimates, which has been transferred from Revenue to Capital section and met from balances. Deducting, on the other hand, the anticipated net expenditure on account of Part II Schemes for next year (Rs. 25·37 lakhs) and the amount to be drawn from the balances for capital expenditure (Rs. 88·95 lakhs), the closing Revenue Balance for 1934-35 is estimated to amount to Rs. 184·38 lakhs.

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RE-INTRODUCTION OF PAY CUT.

" 19. It will be seen from the analysis of the estimates now presented that the Government have not seen their way to accept a suggestion which has been urged, not only in this House but in the Public Press, that, at a time of economic depression like the present, the Government should re-introduce the salary cut from which, with effect from the beginning of current financial year, they relieved all provincial officers and servants under their control. A resolution was recently tabled by my friend, Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari, M.L.C., urging a graduated scale rising from 5 per cent on incomes between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 to 15 per cent on salaries of Rs. 500 and over. That resolution was not reached, but in the course of the discussion on the resolution to remit 25 per cent of the land revenue, frequent references to the 'pay cut' were made. I propose therefore to advert now to the subject. As regards the Government's position, it is the same as was explained to the House in my Budget Speech in February last year, announcing the intention of the Government to restore the 'pay cut,' in so far as their powers extended, from 1st April 1933. I then dwelt at some length on the matter and need not repeat now in full what I then said. I need only remind the House of the pledges which this Government gave that the measure was an extraordinary and exceptional one, adopted in the presence of financial difficulties so great as to amount to a national emergency; that it was a temporary expedient to which recourse would be had only so long as it was absolutely necessary, and that the relief from the pay cut would take the first place when the improvement in the finances should render this possible. Now, what has been our financial position since the occurrence of the acute financial stringency of 1930-31 and 1931-32? At the close of 1930-31 we had a revenue deficit of Rs. 105.75 lakhs. At the end of 1931-32 we had a realized revenue surplus of Rs. 5.41 lakhs; this was due in great part to an unexpected recovery in the abkari revenue of about $\frac{1}{4}$ crore, but partly also to the immediate results of the measures of economy which the Government took in that year. For 1932-33 we anticipated a revenue surplus of about Rs. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Part I. During that year, however, the further effects of retrenchment made themselves felt; revenue continued to recover and expenditure decreased; the revised estimate for that year pointed to a revenue surplus of Rs. 62.77 lakhs, and we realized an actual surplus of Rs. 77.21 lakhs. In preparing the Budget Estimate for 1933-34 we considered that we were justified in relaxing considerably the financial curb. Apart from the removal of the pay cut on provincial and subordinate services, items retrenched were restored amounting to Rs. 9.56 lakhs, the principal beneficiaries being the Education department, to the tune of Rs. 6.95 lakhs. According to our Budget Estimates for 1933-34, we anticipated a revenue surplus of Rs. 4.08 lakhs, after providing Rs. 76.38 lakhs for Part II Schemes, and retaining the restored items of retrenched expenditure. After providing (by the means already explained) further for a sum of Rs. 72.15 lakhs on account of

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land revenue remissions for faslis 1342 and 1343 which fell on the estimates for 1933-34, we now expect to close the year with a small revenue surplus of Rs. 61 lakh. We may call it a budget of equilibrium. For 1934-35, we anticipate again a small revenue surplus of about Rs. 4 lakhs after providing for land revenue remission of about Rs. 62 lakhs, and about Rs. 25 lakhs for Part II Schemes. Such, broadly speaking, is the position. It cannot, I think, in the face of these figures, be said that we are confronted now with a financial crisis such as would justify us in again having recourse to an expedient adopted only by reason of the suddenness and magnitude of our past difficulties.

" 20. In particular I should say that we should not be justified in deferring compliance with our pledges *in order* mainly to find funds for expansions of expenditure such as are known as Part II Schemes. In saying this, I do not mean to take up the position that under no circumstances would the Government be justified in embarking on fresh expenditure of any sort so long as their servants or any of them were being subjected to a 'pay cut.' That is a point on which I dwell at some length in my Budget speech of 1932-33 (paragraphs 18-19). I pointed out that (if I may quote my own words) 'the business of Government is not so simple that one can draw a line and say "Here is our limit; further, expenditure beyond this is unnecessary." Contemplating as I did then a modest Part I surplus of about Rs. 8½ lakhs, I indicated that the admission of Part II Schemes would not be incompatible or inconsistent with the existence of a 'pay cut' within due limits provided that they are of pressing necessity, that they do not commit us, or materially commit us, beyond the year for which we budget, and provided that the amount is modest and in no case such as may affect our ability to redeem the undertaking given. On the other hand, when we have now for three years not only balanced our budget, but have provided for substantial expansions of expenditure as well as substantial remissions of taxation, it would certainly not be in accordance with the letter or spirit of the pledges we have given to re-impose the pay cut on our servants. It is conceivable, of course, that circumstances may occur which may render that course necessary. If that should be so, it will be for the Government to consider how best to meet whatever contingency may have arisen. So far as the budget now presented is concerned, the Government do not consider that the existing circumstances require recourse to this expedient.

11-45
a.m.

" 21. I do not think I need dwell further on this topic in the present context. I will only make one further observation with reference to the feelings which several speakers expressed in the debate on the 25 per cent remission proposal. They, in effect, said 'Why should these officials on fat pay continue just as they are, now that food-grains etc., are so much cheaper, while we others are suffering from low prices?' This sort of argument, in so far as it is not derived from mere envy, seems to be based on misunderstanding or on a failure to

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reflect. In the first place, it is not the case that the bulk of the officials concerned are on 'fat pay.' The vast majority of them are on small pays. In the second place, it should not be forgotten that the Government servant pays income-tax and other taxes like anybody else. As regards taxes of the nature of income-tax, in particular, he pays to the last anna.

" 22. The general character of Government service has also to be borne in mind. It offers a man a competence with an assured provision for his old age. It does not offer a man a prospect of a fortune; it deprives him from participation in many fields of activity which are open to his non-official fellows; it deprives him to a great extent of individual freedom. The compensation for these disadvantages is to be found in the certainty of the salary and pension which it ensures, and that certainty has in the past been and must always be its principal attraction. Take away that security, and there is a grave danger of deterioration in the quality of the men and the efficiency and honesty of their service. That is why the Government have attached throughout great importance to the security of salary and have only assented to a temporary infringement of it with reluctance and in the face of what has been described as a 'national' crisis. That is why they feel that a 'cut' involving, as it does, a departure from the most explicit pledges, is an expedient to be adopted only when other measures fail.

LAND REVENUE CONCESSIONS.

" 23. There is one other matter upon which the House will expect some observations from me, and that is the proposals for land revenue remission. Before going further, there are one or two general considerations which I think are germane to the subject and need to be borne in mind. The first is the character and the causes of the low price levels. I do not propose, nor indeed am I competent, to attempt a disquisition on the abstruse economic controversy in which this complicated subject is wrapped. I wish merely to point out that the various problems presented by the depression—whether it be excessive economic nationalism, or the existence of vast war-debts, reparations and so on—are none of them matters with which individual Governments, not even the Governments of great States, can effectively deal, much less a subordinate Government such as ours is. And the same applies to the application of the remedies, international stabilization of exchanges, mutual removal of trade restrictions or whatever they may be. General co-operation has been tried and so far has failed, and individual nations here and there are trying to arrange working agreements with each other with a view to find a solution of their particular difficulties that may be tolerable to both. What the outcome may be one cannot guess, but my point now is that it is idle to expect a Provincial Government to find remedies for an evil of which the causes and the cures are far beyond its competence.

" 24. It is obvious that no remission of taxation which this Government can contemplate will afford a remedy for the low prices of

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which we complain. A world-wide evil cannot be thus encountered. If that is so, it appears to me to follow that the measure of what a Provincial Government should attempt to do is what it can afford to do, consistently with maintaining its own solvency and retaining the ability to discharge with a reasonable degree of efficiency the functions which devolve upon it. And that is the policy which this Government is seeking to pursue. And this brings me to a further consideration which I would ask this Council to bear in mind in weighing this question. It is that in this country the Government is called upon constantly, to undertake expenditure in numerous directions in which elsewhere initiative and accomplishment is left to, and is undertaken by, non-Government agency. It is needless for me to weary the House with illustrations of this; numerous instances will occur, I am sure, to every Member who gives his mind to the subject. With the reasons why this is so, I am not here concerned. The fact remains, and it follows that, unless the Government is to withdraw, in great measure or wholly, from various fields of activity, it must retain in its hands the resources necessary to enable it to continue those activities at least upon a reasonable footing; in other words, its power to come to the relief of the class which pays land revenue must be proportionately restricted. It is all very well for the Members of this House to exclaim, as several of them did, in the heat of debate, 'Away with these activities.' We don't want 'nation-building' expenditure if we can't get land revenue remission while retaining it. What is the use of nation-building if by refusing remission you destroy the 'nation,' i.e., the ryots? and so on. Sir, I am afraid, rhetorical exuberance of this sort is not going to get us very far, nor is it very helpful to the Government in discharging its duties in these difficult times. And I am persuaded that, if the Government sought to do away with or even seriously to curtail the expenditure in these directions, its proposals would be received with no less vehement explosions of eloquent reproach from the same hon. Gentlemen. In fact, in respect even of such reductions as we have been compelled to make in the budget now presented in order to provide for the measure of relief now proposed to be given, we shall be denounced by the parties interested with bell, book and candle. In my speech on the 25 per cent cut resolution, last November, I drew attention to this aspect of the case, and from the interjections of certain hon. Members on that occasion, it is to be gathered that they had hardly realized the position. Since then I have had worked out, very roughly, the financial effect on the Revised Estimate for 1933-34 and the Budget Estimate for 1934-35. The additional loss of revenue works out probably to Rs. 61-69 lakhs in 1933-34 and Rs. 97-24 lakhs in 1934-35. The Revised Estimate for 1933-34 would have been in deficit by Rs. 61 lakhs and the closing balance of Rs. 184 lakhs in 1934-35 would be reduced to Rs. 123 lakhs. In the next year (1934-35) the total estimated surplus works out to about Rs. 30 lakhs. Probably we should have to provide a small sum (say Rs. 5 lakhs or so) for absolutely essential Part II Schemes; leaving

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Rs. 25 lakhs or so available. We should still have to find, say Rs. 72½ lakhs in 1934-35. If this were found from the balances by declaring a revenue deficit of this amount, the balance in March 1934-35 would stand at about Rs. 50½ lakhs. If, further, the land revenue remission on this basis were continued for fasli 1344, the portion of its cost falling due in 1935-36 is about Rs. 47 lakhs; so that by 1935-36 the whole of your Provincial balances would be swallowed up. If, on the other hand, we attempted to find the money by retrenchment of current expenditure in 1934-35, it is improbable that much could be done in retrenching personnel; we have already in the past three years done a great deal in this direction and not a great deal more can be done without crippling the administration. In any case retrenchment of personnel takes time. The other principal 'Expenditure' head is IRRIGATION, for which Rs. 40.19 lakhs is provided under '15. IRRIGATION,' and Rs. 36.28 lakhs under 'XIII. IRRIGATION.' Most of this represents expenditure on maintenance and repairs which cannot be foregone without danger. The rest represents costs of various improvements intended for the benefit of the ryots of which they ought not to be deprived. Suppose, however, that we were able to find, say Rs. 5 lakhs or so under this head, then the remaining 67 lakhs could only be found by reducing grants under all heads. Roughly the reduction would amount to 30 per cent at the lowest, rising in some cases to 40 per cent of the existing grants. I do not think that such a state of things would be received with equanimity by anyone concerned. Even if the 'pay cut' were reimposed on all Provincial and Subordinate Services on the basis of 5 per cent, as recently announced by the Government of India, it would give us only some Rs. 13½ lakhs from the 1st April 1934, which would not materially decrease the percentage rate of reduction in grants above indicated. I do not say that this is precisely what would have to be done, but it is not improbable that the vote of this Council on the 25 per cent remission proposal would have given some such results.

"25. And, for whose benefit principally—it is pertinent to ask—are such restrictions to be imposed on the power of the Government to comply with the consent calls upon it? The answer usually given is, of course, 'the ryot, who forms the backbone of the population, who pays the bulk of the land revenue,' etc., etc. I do not deny that the small ryots, who form the majority of those who pay land revenue, will experience some relief by being excused the payment of 12½ or 18½ or 25 per cent of the kist—representing, say, in the case of a 10-rupee pattadar—Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per year. But he will not be slow to observe the consequences, in the shape of reduced expenditure on tanks and other irrigation works, of the abandonment or indefinite postponement of improvements for which perhaps he has been sighing for years past; in less money for schools for his children, and for medical or veterinary relief for himself or his livestock; in less or no money for his village wells or the roads which he uses; in less or no money for various other benefits which the Government has

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been striving to give him, and of which he is yearly learning to appreciate the value. He is shrewd enough to set off in such matters the loss against the gain, and has in fact already begun to do so. Still less is the fact likely to escape him that, if he—the small man—stands to gain a small sum, with corresponding disadvantages, it is the big man who stands to gain substantially, while he is in many respects less affected by the disadvantages, especially where, as is frequently the case, he does not reside on the land.

“And, leaving the agricultural voter, what shall be said of the masses of the poor whose needs are so pressing and so obvious—the landless labourer, the small shop-keeper and the rest? These gain nothing by the land revenue remission, but stand wholly to lose by a measure which can only cripple the power of the Government to aid them. Does this House owe no duty to them?” 12 noon.

“26. I fear, Sir, that perhaps I have detained the House unduly, but if hon. Members will bear with me, there is one other aspect of the case which I would wish once more to press upon their consideration. I have already drawn attention to it in speaking on the 25 per cent resolution. We are now approaching the time when Provincial autonomy is to be granted, and it is the earnest desire not only of the Government, but of every well-wisher of Madras and of India that the scheme, whatever it may be, should be launched under the most favourable conditions. And of those conditions perhaps the most essential is that the new Government should start financially in a reasonably favourable position. Nothing could be more disastrous, or more prejudicial to the chances of success of this great constitutional experiment than that Ministers should, from the very outset, find themselves hampered by want of adequate resources. The Government have felt that it behoves them to adopt a financial policy which keeps this aspect of the matter prominently in view. If they have felt obliged to resist the exorbitant demands for land revenue remission that have been pressed upon them, it is not because they do not realize that the fall of prices has caused and is causing hardship to many, but because, in dealing with those demands, they have felt it their duty to take longer views and to consider the near future as well as the immediate present.

CONCLUSION.

“27. Before I sit down, let me express to the Members of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees my sense of the obligation under which they have laid not only the Finance Member but also the Department and the Government by the helpful care they have exercised in performing the functions with which the House entrusted them. Lastly, I should like once again to express my cordial thanks to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Hood, his officers and the staff of his department for the excellent work which they have done during the year now closing. They have fully maintained that high level of efficiency which in past years has more than once been recognized

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by high financial authority, and, if Madras has managed thus far to come through a period of great difficulty with success, we owe it primarily to those who have served us so well in this, the most pivotal department of all.'

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The general discussion on the Budget will commence on the 23rd February 1934. During the discussion I propose to prescribe a time-limit of 20 minutes for the speech of a Leader of a Party and 10 minutes for the speech of any other Member. I would suggest that the reading of manuscript speeches should be exceptional. In regard to such speeches, I propose to prescribe a time-limit of 6 minutes. The afternoon of Monday the 26th February 1934 will be at the disposal of Hon. Members of Government to make their replies."

III.—REPORT^a OF THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The discussion on the report of the Madras Services Commission will now be resumed."

* Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI:—"Sir, the report of the Services Commission says that, since the institution of the scheme of competitive examination, the Commission held two examinations, one in March 1931 and the other in March 1932, and selected 2,278 candidates for appointment as clerks in various Government offices in the Presidency. The report further states that of these only 50 per cent of the candidates had been absorbed. The Commission observes that as a consequence there was no necessity for another examination in 1932. While matters stand thus, Government want that in the case of these appointments medical certificates should be produced along with the applications. The Legislative Council in its debates passed a resolution that medical certificates should be made to be produced not with the applications but after selection. I think these certificates may be ordered to be procured after selection and not before the selection, because it is not known how many of these candidates go unemployed on account of the operation of the age-limit rule. It is very desirable that the medical certificate should be ordered to be produced only after selection.

"Another important point which the Government are now adopting by an amendment of the rule relating to the Madras Ministerial Service is that of prescribing typewriting qualification for appointment as clerks with effect from the 1st January of this year. The Commission rightly protested that this amendment by the Government was not at all necessary. It would be oppressive on the part of the poor-paid clerks. But the Government turns down the suggestion of the Commission and insists that these clerks should possess typewriting qualifications. In every Government office there are typists and it is not known why every clerk should possess this typewriting qualification to boot.

^a For previous discussion, please see proceedings of the 5th February 1934.

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"The Government had contemplated to open an institute for training clerks and this idea was suggested to the Commission by the Government. But the Commission was rightly of the opinion that an institute like this was unnecessary and burdensome. I am glad the proposal is dropped.

"With regard to the competitive examination for recruitment of civil assistant surgeons, the Commission seems to have pressed the Government to pass orders on the lists of successful candidates furnished. It is regrettable that no orders are passed yet, even though the examination was held in June 1931.

"The Government informed the Commission that on a suggestion made by the Government of India the Local Government proposed to increase the fee for medical examination from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 16 in the case of candidates for Provincial Services. The Commission stated that as candidates had to pay an examination fee of Rs. 20 on application, it was highly inadvisable to enhance the fee on medical certificates. Nevertheless, the Government ordered the imposition of the enhanced rate of fee.

"In this connexion I may state that there is a feeling in the Ceded districts that candidates belonging to those districts are not encouraged. Provided qualified candidates are available, I suggest that Ceded districts applicants may be encouraged to stimulate education in those benighted tracts."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, every year we have before us a report presented of the activities of the Public Services Commission. This year, more than the previous year, the Commission has taken Government furiously to task for trying their utmost to nullify their objects for which the Commission had been brought into existence. The Government was opposed to any political influence being brought to bear in the matter of appointment. But now the time has unfortunately come when the Government themselves have gone wrong. Half of the report contains the various ways in which the Government has been trying to reduce the Commission practically into non-existing condition. There are many paragraphs in the report where the Services Commission complain that the appointments have been made by the departments themselves without the consultation of the Commission or any selection being made by the Commission itself.

"I know, Sir, as a matter of fact, fears were entertained in certain quarters when the Commission was brought into existence. But some of us thought that by the appointment of the Commission, a body independent of the Government, it would be possible to give effect to the communal rule without any regulation whatever. But the Government would not allow that body to carry on its work in that direction. The vested interests in the departments, by their interpretation of the rules made for the conduct of its activities by the Commission, and by their manipulation of the vacancies arising in the various departments, are trying to put the communal Government Order in the background.

12-15
p.m.

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In this situation if either the Ministers or the Members of Government exercise their patronage, they will be playing into the hands of these vested interests who are interested in their own existence and in the existence of their own people.

“ Sir, on the question of the examination fees, medical fees and so on, I am not going to repeat on this occasion what has been many a time said in this House. It seems to me a pity that numerous candidates should be invited to appear for examinations and made to spend enormous sums when ultimately only a fraction of their number get jobs. Recently, on account of reasons best known to Government themselves, though the Commission was called upon to make selection of candidates and that body did make the selection, the Government have not enabled that body to publish the list. Unnecessary difficulties have been put by the departments in the way of the Commission's selection. When once the Commission has been called upon to make the selection and the selection has been made, I do not see what purpose is served by delaying the publication of the list for years together. The departmental head takes objection to the selection on various flimsy grounds and the selection is not approved. This means that the Commission is there for no purpose. It is possible that hon. Members of the House, from a very cursory glance at the report of the activities of the Commission, might come to the conclusion that it need not exist. But I am afraid that will be taking a very hasty view of the question. If they think deeply, they will change their opinion. The Government have erred in their dealings with the Commission. If they had kept aloof from the Commission and had not tried to patronize anybody, the Commission would have functioned and would function properly in advancing the interests of all communities inhabiting this Presidency.”

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Mr. President, the Madras Services Commission was started under very hopeful auspices, but I am afraid the activities of this body have been of a very disappointing nature; so much so, the Government had occasion to complain about it in a very vigilant manner. Though expediency required on certain occasions the withdrawal of the criticism made against the Commission, the truth of the allegations made seemed obvious. Sir, if, on reading the report which is now the subject-matter of the discussion, I do not take up cudgels against the Government on the information furnished by the Commission; it is because I fear it is merely a case of the kettle calling the pot black. In the various stages of the activities of this body such as recruitment, conduct of examinations, levy of fees, insistence on medical certificates and particularly in the award of punishments, it does not seem to have acted quite in the public interests.

“ First, let us take the question of the personnel of the Secretary. It is very wrong in policy to allow an officer to remain in that office for an unduly long period. It is a healthy convention—though in recent days this convention is not on all occasions observed—that even for

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the terms of Executive Councillors there should be a time-limit, so that persons who have been in Government service or who have been Executive Councillors might not make themselves rusted with the work and might give place to others. In the case of the Secretaryship of the Commission it is really very desirable there should be a change at least at every period of three years. The Government were following this policy in the case of the Collectors and the Secretaries to the Government. I therefore suggest, Sir, that the Government might consider the urgent desirability of not allowing the Secretary to the Commission to earn what may be called vested interests in being permanently in that job for a long number of years.

“ The second matter that calls for some comments is the levy of fees for the selection and special test examinations. In this matter, I am glad to note that the Public Services Commission made a recommendation that the fees might be reduced. The levy of fees from candidates brings in a revenue of nearly Rs. 50,600. There is no justification to levy such fees from the candidates who appear for examinations to get themselves qualified for the public services. If this levy was made by a non-official employment agency, it would amount to nothing short of cheating. When that is the case, why, Sir, should a Government body instituting examinations for the selection of persons for the public service, try to collect a revenue from these unfortunate candidates? The times are too hard to think of collecting these fees from the applicants on the plea that they increase the work of this body and therefore should contribute for its maintenance. The parents of these unfortunate young men whose lot is to hang on the doors of the Public Services Commission must have spent large sums to educate these young men. In fact, if there is any wisdom in the parents spending large sums on the education of their boys, they would do well to lay-by this sum as a capital investment allowing the interest earned by it to be used as expenses for the maintenance of the boys. Sir, not less than Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is generally spent upon a young man even to go up to the S.S.L.C. grade. This sum of Rs. 15,000 will even in these days of low rate of interest, bring in about Rs. 78 in the shape of interest. If we take into account the various other sums spent upon the boy, this amount would be enough to maintain him without an unnecessary undue strain upon his brains. I beg to suggest to the Government that they need not make revenue from these unfortunate youths and that if an entrance fee is absolutely necessary it might be made a merely nominal one.

“ There is one other matter on which the report of the Public Services Commission is a legitimate criticism upon the resolution of the Government to lower the qualifications of candidates according to communities. I do not think, Sir, it was ever the intention of even the best advocate of the communal Government Order, that there should be a lowering of qualifications in the case of particular communities. Even in the interests of those communities which are not adequately

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represented in the services, this sort of differentiation is not very happy. It would certainly mean a reflection upon the merits of the candidates belonging to these communities.

12-30 P.m. "What we really wanted was that men having equal qualifications should have equal opportunities, so that representation of all communities might be provided for in the public services. I thought, Sir, that was the view the Government also took and it therefore comes to me as a surprise that, despite the recommendation of the Madras Services Commission, the Government should have considered that qualifications might be reduced according to communities.

"With regard to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 9, Sir, this is an unnecessary restriction put upon clerks, i.e., prescribing typewriting qualification for applicants aspiring for a clerk's post. It looks as though the amount of time spent by these young men on their academic qualifications is not enough, and that they must put themselves to the further strain of passing an examination on typewriting, when even typewriting is not a necessary requirement for the post to which these young men aspire. To insist on this qualification would only mean restricting the scope of selection of candidates and thus augmenting the ranks of the unemployed people. I would therefore request Government to remove that qualification.

"In the Veterinary Service, it is stated that the qualifications originally laid down were modified; and not only modified in order that they may be given effect to in future, but they were modified so as to give them effect two years earlier from the date on which the modification was made, i.e., retrospective effect by two years. Though the amendment was issued on 20th December 1932, it was given retrospective effect from 7th April 1930. This, on the very face of it, must strike one to be very unreasonable, as it certainly does not conduce to the efficiency of the services.

"With regard to paragraph 11, I wish to state that the non-publication of the names of selected candidates causes a great deal of unrest among the applicants, and I appeal to Government to expedite the publication of the list.

"Sir, after a great deal of agitation in the Legislative Council the preliminary production of the certificate of physical fitness by candidates was in some cases discarded. And yet there are a few other cases in which such certificates could be discarded, and I wish Government extend this leniency to those cases also.

"With regard to the fee for medical examination, I think the Madras Services Commission recommended Rs. 7-8-0 to be the fee that must be charged for that examination. But for reasons unknown and which are not explained, Government do not agree with that proposal but insist upon Rs. 16 being paid.

"Sir, it is a pity that to the various criticisms of the Commission, the answers of Government have not been appended to the report; and probably those answers would at least be now forthcoming. In any

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case, it would be only more convenient to the House if they are made aware of what Government have to say with regard to the charges made by the Commission.

“ With regard to candidates selected by the Commission but who, for want of vacancies, could not be appointed—their case seems to be very hard indeed. These candidates undergo all trials which are necessary and incidental for qualifying themselves to the public service, and when once they get themselves entered in the list, that should be considered sufficient for appointment in the public service, even though they may pass the age-limit by the time they are first appointed. To hold otherwise would be working hardship on them. When they have once qualified themselves for public service, naturally they look up to Government appointment, discarding all appointments in other services, and if owing to various policies of the Government from time to time, either on account of retrenchment or on account of adjustment, even the selected candidates get no chance of being appointed even once, before they attain 25 years, it only stands to reason that they should not be victimized on that account. Therefore, Sir, I consider some concession should be given to them; and I daresay it would be possible for Government to give them preference, if only they want to do so, by adding two or three years to the age-limit.

“ Sir, paragraph 21 is rather difficult to be understood by me. It is stated: ‘ The Government have after consultation with the Commission directed that, other things being equal, the status of a candidate’s family and his family connexions should be taken into account in selecting candidates for appointment otherwise than by competitive examination.’ It looks very harmless, Sir, in giving preference to the status of a candidate’s family. But what the ‘ status ’ is, requires further elucidation. Whether being the son of a Government servant, or being a relative of a member of a public service, or being a relative of a member of the staff of the Secretariat, or being a relation of a Member of Government or a Member of the Legislative Council would be considered sufficient status to give preference to a candidate over others possessing equal qualifications, is not clear. Unless it is clearly defined, this will lead to many abuses and open to suspicion. I would therefore request Government to make that matter clearer.

“ With regard to paragraph 22, I think Government have got to explain why the candidate that was selected by the Commission was dropped, and another was appointed. The explanation given here does not satisfy me, particularly in view of the fact that the finally selected candidate is not a British Indian candidate, but belongs to an Indian State, which is another disqualification against that candidate. This would require an explanation from the Government. I do not think they could possibly explain it away by saying that they have awarded a scholarship to that particular candidate with the specific intention that that candidate should be appointed to the post in question. I hope there is some other reason, for the Commission itself says

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that it fails to 'appreciate how the provisions of statutory rules may be *deemed* to have been complied with when they were not actually complied with.'

"Apart from this, the Madras Services Commission criticizes the Government for not giving reasons why they could not agree with their recommendations on one or other matter. It is here the Commission is guilty of the same laconic and short orders as the Government. In the matter of punishment, so far as I can see in the report and so far as I heard, they do not seem to be following any consistent policy. In the first place, the services have got a right to look to the Commission as a judicial body, which hears the pros and cons of every charge that is brought to its notice, and then delivers an impartial judgment. But if it should only dot the i's and cross the t's of the heads of the department, or follow its own procedure without giving reasons for its decision, I am afraid its orders or decisions will not carry much weight; and not only that, it might be doing considerable harm to the services. There are instances in which enquiries are held in a very perfunctory manner; I do not think the person concerned was called for and asked to answer the charges made against him; everything is done *in camera*; in some cases the Commission has not given an opportunity to the person concerned to vindicate his cause; and in some other cases the records which the party concerned wanted to summon and which could easily have been secured, the Commission did not consider it necessary to call for. Therefore, the inquiry which the Commission is holding is anything but judicial.

"It appears to be the characteristic feature of Government, be it of any department, not to adduce reasons for their decision; so much so the aggrieved party is at a loss to know whether all the facts bearing on the case were brought to the notice of the Government, before they came to their decision.

"I suppose Government are aware of the difference in punishment awarded for the same offence in respect of different individual officers. It has been represented to me—I do not know what amount of accuracy or truth there is in that—that even in the matter of punishment, it went by communal order. If a public servant belonged to a particular community, the punishment was of one nature. If the same offence was committed by a person belonging to another community, the punishment was more severe.

12-45 P.M. "That is certainly a very disquieting feature. But, as I said already, this is a statement which I make so that the Government may make enquiries and let us know whether there is any accuracy in that statement. Apart from that for the same kind of offence two kinds of punishment were awarded. In one case it was simply blocking of promotion, but in another case it was dismissal. In both the cases the heads of departments seemed to have exercised more caution than the Public Services Commission. It would be some consolation to the Government servants concerned if only the Public Services Commission had made

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their judgments followed up by arguments for coming up to such decisions. I am afraid I will have to remark that the Commission has acted very badly and unless it is able to justify its judgment by cogent arguments, their judgments will always be open to suspicion of being partial or prejudicial.

“ Apart from that, it will be really accusable that the Public Services Commission should be thinking that their recommendations should always be respected by Government irrespective of other considerations. Wherever the Government disagree with the Public Services Commission, the Government must be in a position to state the reasons. Apart from that it would be wrong to allow the Public Services Commission to be under the impression that their decision should be final. Every moment the Government have to answer public opinion and public opinion expects the Government to state the reasons for following a particular line of policy from time to time. Therefore a certain amount of freedom must be given to the Members of Government that in cases of departure from the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, only restricted by the necessities of the case, they must be allowed to state those reasons and justify those reasons in the public.

“ With these few remarks I move the amendments of which I have already given notice and copies of which are already in the hands of hon. Members of this House. The amendments are as follows:—

‘ and on such consideration, this Council recommends to the Government—

- (1) *that the personnel of the Secretary to the Commission be changed every three years;*
- (2) *that the fees for selection and special test examinations be considerably reduced;*
- (3) *that lowering of qualifications according to the communities is undesirable;*
- (4) *that the enforcement of a pass in typewriting for appointment as clerks is unnecessary;*
- (5) *that giving retrospective effect to a rule passed in December 1932, to 7th April 1930, in qualifications for selection for admission into the Veterinary Service is unreasonable;*
- (6) *that the preliminary production of certificates of physical fitness by candidates for clerks' posts be discarded;*
- (7) *that the fee for medical examination be restored to Rs. 7-8-0; and*
- (8) *that candidates selected should be given preference even though at the time of appointment they have passed the age-limit.’*

“ I do not think it has been the practice of this House to propose amendments in connexion with this report but only to make observations and allow the report to be passed. The more correct procedure,

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I thought, would be that the suggestions which the hon. Members will have to make might be put in the form of amendments, so that, if they find acceptance by the majority of the House, the Government will be able to consider them and treat them as resolutions and not only that, giving such regard and respect which the resolutions of this House have got a right to expect from the Government."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I second it."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I was not aware that it was possible to move any amendment to-day to this report. That is the reason I have to make some general observations on the report in addition to the specific amendment I am going to move in view of the amendment which has just been moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. With your permission, Sir, I shall make my general observations and then come to the amendment which I propose to move."

"The Madras Services Commission was the subject of a considerable amount of criticism in the past. It is a new institution and it has had many difficulties to face. I think the best reply to the various criticisms that have been made against the Commission is the report which is now under discussion. It shows not only good work done but a courageous attitude which I think is very necessary, in view of the functions which have to be performed by a Public Services Commission. Last year I believe the Hon. the Revenue Member during the discussion on the previous year's report said:

'In every country where there is a system of Government similar to that adopted in this country it has always been found necessary to dissociate appointments from political influences and to remove them as far as possible from the sphere of those responsible for the Legislature. Experience shows that otherwise there is considerable danger of instability and inefficiency in Government service.'

The necessity for the Madras Services Commission, I think, need not be argued at any very great length. At present it is absolutely necessary in my opinion. When all power goes into the hands of Ministers who are responsible to the Council and to the people, the executive part of the work must necessarily be transferred to a different body and the power of appointment must also be transferred to a Commission such as the Public Services Commission. This is the practice in all civilized countries. So far as England is concerned, the Public Services Commission there never found itself criticized even in Parliament. It has established its position so securely. However, in our Province there are difficulties to face. I have no doubt that in course of time it will be found that this Commission has justified its existence. It is natural there should be some difficulty and as Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti pointed out, the Madras Services Commission acts more or less in a mechanical sort of way and it has no humane feelings which the heads of departments seem to have as has been referred to in one or two cases which have been referred to in this report. I cannot but feel that the Government have acted correctly and justice has been done in the case where a lady has been appointed to a certain post in

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a college, because there was an original promise to her, but unfortunately the Government acted in an irregular manner. This is a matter which has got to be rectified.

"There are several things which I wish to deal with. In the first place I wish to refer to one fact, viz., that it is left to the Government to decide, when a set of appointments has to be filled in, whether the selection is to be by means of competitive examination or by a scrutiny of the applications placed before them coupled with an interview. In my opinion, as far as possible, all appointments should be filled by competitive examinations. That is the case in England. I quite admit that it is not the ideal method, but it is possible to also have an interview with these applicants to select the best men suitable for the posts. This sort of competitive examination is a better system than patronage. It is because of the evil of patronage in England that a system of competitive examination was introduced. This system of competitive examination was first introduced in connexion with the Indian Civil Service Examination. Before that, several appointments were made by mere patronage. But after the Indian Civil Service Examination was established, its success was very great as is shown by the type of Members of the Civil Service who occupy the Treasury Bench to-day. The success of this competitive examination was so great that it was extended to all sorts of appointments in England. After a long period of years this system has been introduced in Madras in regard to the Ministerial Service, but I do not see any reason why it has stood there, and such a system could not have been introduced in the case of appointments like the reserve sub-registrar, junior inspectors of co-operative societies and so forth. I feel strongly that a comprehensive examination for all possible services could be introduced and the successful candidates may be asked to choose whichever service they want, just as it is done in the case of the combined examination for the Indian Civil Service, Home Civil Service and Eastern cadetships. Even as regards the Police service, in England there is a competitive examination and I do not see any reason why we should not have such an examination here. The interview is certainly a satisfactory method of selection, but it is not possible to interview 30 or 40 applicants that come before you to find out which of them is the most suitable. About a year ago or so, when a post in the Police Department had to be filled in, and when there were well-qualified applicants and when one out of them was selected as the best man, within six months he had to be discontinued. Supposing there are a number of applicants and you will have to select only two or three out of them, how are you to find out after an interview which of them is the best man? So that by this process in case, any bad selection is to be made, the blame should be laid not upon the shoulders of the Madras Services Commission but upon the system itself. Therefore, I strongly urge that ways and means must be found to hold competitive examinations for all posts other than perhaps technical posts.

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" There is one point of detail to which I should like to refer now and I think it has already been referred to by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. That is with regard to the appointments in the Ministerial Service. As many as 2,258 candidates were selected in 1931 for this service and normally they would all have been appointed but for the fact that there was retrenchment and exemptions were given to a large number of persons already in service. These were two exceptional circumstances which may not recur. Therefore, I think that all these men who have been selected, who have been in great suspense for several years and who have endured, I should say, much worry and agony of mind, should be appointed before new men are selected. It may be said that such a course would work as a hardship to the many young men who will be seeking appointments. But I submit that it would be a greater hardship and injustice not to appoint men who have already been selected and who for reasons beyond their control have not yet received any appointments. I know that the Hon. the Revenue Member is very conscientious and in several cases which have been brought to his notice, he has dealt with them in a very humane way. I trust therefore that on this point also, he will see that justice is done to a large number of candidates who have been enduring all this trouble for several years.

" Another point referred to in the report of the Commission is that personal records of officers are not sent to them, but only copies of such records are sent to them. Such a step might lead to mistakes being committed and even to abuse. I want that in all cases the original record should be sent to the Services Commission. I think that according to Statutory Rules no adverse remark can be made against any officer in his personal record without it being shown to the officer concerned. I am not quite sure on the point and I speak subject to correction. But if there is no such rule, it is high time that such a rule was made. No adverse remark against an officer should be entered in his personal record without its being shown to him and without his being given an opportunity to rebut the charge made against him. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: ' I think there is a Government Order to that effect. ') If so, I think the Government Order is not always observed. Sometimes an official finds to his great surprise that he is not promoted and that he is kept back for several years, because of some adverse remark made against him, of which he was not aware and about which he had no opportunity of making his defence. There was one such case a few years ago. The officer concerned was not promoted for several years. I think he must have lost a large sum of money, because an adverse remark had been made against him. However ultimately justice was done to him and recently he has been promoted. But there must be several other cases like this. I trust that if there is a Government Order as pointed out by Mr. Basheer Ahmed, an enquiry will be made into the case I have mentioned just now to find out why the Government Order was not observed. Government officials do hard work and I do not see why they should not be treated fairly. I do not think we want star chamber procedure in the case of Government officers. Any adverse remark made against an officer should be shown to him and he should be given an

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opportunity to say what he has to say in his defence. Then only, the adverse remark should be taken notice of by the Madras Services Commission. If the Commission gets a personal record sent to them in which it is not clear that the person concerned has made his defence, they should not take any notice whatever of the adverse remarks against the person concerned.

“ There is another point and that is about the reserve sub-registrars. I believe applications were called for a long time ago (an hon. Member : four years ago) and yet all these men have been kept in suspense. We do not know why they have not been selected. If they were not wanted, it would have been better to have told them, ‘ we do not want you.’ They have been kept in suspense. They feel they may get an appointment any day, but perhaps ultimately many of them will not get an appointment at all. In the mean time, many of them will become age-barred. This is sheer injustice to these men. This did not take place formerly when there was no Madras Services Commission. The heads of departments were then able to get into touch with individual applicants. I mention this not because I want to criticise the Commission—it is not their fault—but I want to point out that these matters which may seem small to them are very great indeed for the public.

“ As regards the comments made in the report of the Commission, I trust that the Government will give us proper and effective replies, so that we may know exactly why having invested the Commission with certain functions in the interests of the public, they did not permit them to exercise those functions.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member has not moved his amendment.”

MR. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ I am sorry I forgot to move my amendment. I move, Sir, that the following be added at the end of the motion:—

‘ and on such consideration, the Council recommends to the Government that the Secretary to the Commission be appointed for three years and shall be eligible for reappointment for a further period not exceeding three years and that the Commission shall have power to discontinue his services at any time.’

My amendment is a compromise between Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti’s motion and the existing practice, because the Secretary to the Commission may prove himself to be a very useful man and his services might be needed beyond the fixed period. Of course, he should not be under the control of the Government, but under the control of the Commission, because if he writes a strong report like the one now before the Council, he might be removed from the post at the end of three years. I think it would be better if we left it to the Madras Services Commission to continue his services or not beyond the period of three years.”

MR. G. R. PREMAYYA:—“ I second it.”

* MR. P. V. RAJAGOPAL PILLAI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, we have been urging the Government to raise the age-limit of candidates from the

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depressed classes for appointments in Government service from 25 to 30 years. In answer to question No. 1021 put on 14th March 1932, the Hon. the Revenue Member said that the Government had decided to raise the age-limit to 27 in the case of the Ministerial Service and to 26 in the case of services for which technical qualifications have been prescribed. We are very grateful to the Government even for this small mercy. But to our great dismay we find in paragraph 8 (b) of the Administration Report of the Services Commission that this concession would be in force only until 1936. I am sure that the House would agree with me when I say that by 1936 the boys and girls of my community will not have risen anywhere to the level of the boys and girls of other communities in the matter of education. I would therefore urge upon the Government to consider this question very sympathetically and allow this concession to be in force for at least ten years from 1932."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid, I cannot agree with all that Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti has said. The object with which the Services Commission was brought into existence was to see that Government appointments were kept above political influences. If that was so, the Government should not at all interfere with the selections made by the Commission. The Government may make rules and regulations in order to see that the selections are impartial, but once the selections are made, they must be final. I do not mind if the Government comes to the conclusion that it is not necessary to continue the Services Commission, but after sufficient consideration of the matter, they have decided that in view of the coming constitutional changes that is to establish popular Government in this country, such a Commission is essential in order to ensure impartiality in recruitment and security for the services. Therefore, I think the selections made by the Commission should be final and should not be interfered with by the Government. It is necessary to leave the selections to all the Government departments in the hands of the Commission. In page 3 of the Commission's report it is stated that recruitment to one Provincial Service remains to be transferred to the Commission, viz., the Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch). Sir, if there is one service recruitment to which should be transferred to the Commission, it is the Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch); yet it has not been done. Not merely in this Provincial Service, but even the clerks in that department are not recruited by the Commission. Some time back, in answer to a question put in the Council, it was stated that the duty of selecting officers to this service would soon be delegated to the Commission. I do not know why it has taken such a long time to do this.

"With regard to violation of the rules, sufficient has already been said by hon. Members and I do not want to add anything more.

"With regard to the question of age-limit for entry into Government service, the Government have been satisfied that on account of the conditions of life and other things, members of certain communities cannot finish their education as early as members of other advanced

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communities and therefore they have raised the age-limit in the case of those backward communities to 26 in some cases and 27 in some other cases. But this concession is to be in force only for a period of five years, while the difficulties that stand in the way of these communities finishing their education before 25 will continue to remain even after these five years. Especially in the case of Muhammadans, it is well-known that before a boy finishes his religious education he cannot go in for his secular education, and that means a delay of two or three years as compared with the children of other communities. That difficulty will continue for a long time to come, if not for ever. So that, the rule raising the age-limit in the case of Muhammadans, depressed classes and other backward classes should be in force for some years more at least.

“ With regard to making typewriting as a qualification for clerkship, I should say that it is a hardship as has been pointed out by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. It is not all appointments that require a knowledge of typewriting and, when that is the case, it would be a hardship if typewriting is insisted on as a qualification for all clerkships. The parents undergo so much trouble and expense in educating their boys and it would be an additional unnecessary hardship if you insist on this additional qualification. The Commission's report says; ‘ There is no reason to expect an adequate supply by 1st January 1934 of candidates with the qualifications in typewriting now prescribed for appointment either as clerks or as typists.’ When even the Commission finds it difficult to get a sufficient number of men qualified in typewriting for appointment as clerks, that qualification is, I submit, not called for at least for the present. Either it may be discontinued or kept in abeyance for a long time.

“ The Commission say further that the applicability of the Ministerial Service Rules to the establishment in the Judicial department has been under consideration and that no decision has been arrived at. Even in the case of clerks in the Judicial department, I do not see why the Government have not seen their way to come to a decision yet. Appointment of clerks in the Judicial Department is made without any reference, I am told, to the list of candidates supplied by the Commission to the Collectors, for appointment in the Judicial department.

“ Though the production of certificates for physical fitness has been dispensed with in the case of some appointments, it is still insisted upon in the case of several other appointments. This is an unnecessary item of expenditure incurred by the poor clerks. In some cases, I think, the production of physical fitness certificate is not at all necessary. That is a point that has to be taken into consideration. The fees which is proposed to be raised is very high. It ought to be, as recommended by the Services Commission, Rs. 7-8-0. Several persons are selected and put in the list by the Commission and the Government say when there is no vacancy and when they are not provided for in any department, that the candidates are age-barred for further appointments. It is very hard. Once the Commission makes the selection and the candidates are put in

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the list, they must be assured that appointments will be given to them in course of time. Selections are made only against a certain number of vacancies that are likely to occur in the course of the year; if all the candidates could not be employed and if a few are left over, they should not be allowed to go without any appointments thereby losing their chances in other departments or in other walks of life. I support the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti not in all respects, but in respect of items (2), (4), (6), (7) and (8).'

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid that this time the Government have come in for a great deal of criticism at the hands of the Public Services Commission; I think they deserve it, unless they are going to give an effective reply. The institution of Public Services Commission is desirable if not necessary. It is really necessary. I believe the practice in all civilized countries in the world where there are popular governments, is to have a Services Commission both in the interests of the services and the public so as to make the Government not interfere in individual cases. The extent to which the Government can interfere in the matter of selections to be made by the Madras Services Commission, is not really very limited. It is for instance left to the Government to make general rules, and to frame regulations favouring one community as against others, favouring one group of districts as against others, for various considerations. But the Government should not interfere with the discretion of the Commission in individual cases. The Services Commission have put this idea well in their report: 'It was pointed out in the Commission's report for the previous year that the setting aside of the Commission's recommendations, when there is merely a difference of opinion, appears incompatible with the objects for which the Commission was established and may go far to defeat those objects as political influences become more active.' I hope the Government will realize their responsibility before they interfere with individual selections made by the Commission. Various instances are given by the Commission where such interference is made. They think that these are instances in which the Government ought not to have interfered. I really cannot understand why preference should have been given to the lady hailing from an Indian State when qualified candidates are available in British India itself, on the ground that the Government had already promised her: If so, the Government should not have asked the Commission at all. It may be that she was educated at the expense of the Government; she might have been given a scholarship. She might thank the Government for this foolishness but that is no reason why she should have been appointed especially when a lady from British India was available. This is a point of great importance, because we find that the practice in Indian States especially in the south—Mysore, Travancore and recently in the Nizam's Dominions also—is not to give appointments to British Indians, unless they are driven to do so for want of qualified candidates. That may be a very wise rule. Why should not then, this Government also adopt that rule, as far as candidates are available? I do not believe there is

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any dearth of candidates. If the Commission is to serve any useful purpose—it ought to serve a really useful purpose in the case of democratic Governments—the Government ought not to interfere with the selections made by the Commission or else, why should Government spend a lakh of rupees for three officers with a big establishment? It is possible the Commission may commit mistakes now and then, as the Government may also do. The chief idea of setting up the Commission is to see that political influences ought not to play in the matter of selection of candidates. When the Government are not usually satisfied with the selections made by the Services Commission, the better course will be to dispense with the services of the Commission altogether. It is, then, for the Government to advise His Excellency the Governor to dispense with the services of the Commission. But so long as the personnel is retained, I do not think that the Government would be wise in interfering with individual selections. We want a Commission on which we can depend for the selection of candidates free from political and other influences. I hope the Government realize that aspect of the matter.

“There is a lot which the Government can and ought to do in the matter of these selections made by the Commission. I am one of those who have been complaining very often that the Ceded districts have been very much neglected in the matter of appointments. Our position is growing worse. The Government have adopted the policy of giving some preference to backward communities in the matter of appointments, as against advanced communities; the backward districts should be shown similar preference. This is one of the directions in which the Government ought to interfere by issuing general instructions. This is only a question of favouring some communities or districts as against others for specific good reasons and not of interfering with individual selections, which ought not to be welcomed. Unhappily a number of officials and lawyers of other places come to the Ceded districts; they are after all birds of passage they earn money in the Ceded districts and then settle down in other districts. A number of people occupy Government appointments whose sojourn in the Ceded districts is only temporary. Their sons and relations are considered to belong to these districts and are selected for the appointments. What I want to draw attention to is that where preference is to be shown, only candidates who really belong to the Ceded districts should be given some preference. I would therefore appeal to the Government to frame a rule instructing the Services Commission to see that so long as candidates belonging to those districts are available, candidates from other districts are not to be appointed in those districts.

“There is another hardship which I want to bring to the notice of the Government and which has not yet been brought to their notice; it is a very serious hardship, and it is concerning the question of age-limit. Complaint has been made by some hon. Members that, even when candidates have been selected, they are not appointed if at the time of the appointment, they have passed the prescribed age. There may be

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some justification for doing so. If for instance the Government have put any age restriction that at the time of the appointment, a candidate should be, say, 25 or 26 or 27 years of age, and if any candidate has passed that age at the time of the actual appointment, that may be a good reason if that candidate is rejected. But in the following instance there is no such justification and the rule causes much hardship. I think the Government can and ought to do something to remedy that hardship. I shall refer to the particular instance. For the recent selection of candidates for upper subordinate services in the Agricultural department, the age fixed by the Government for candidates at the time of appointment was 27 years. But when the Services Commission published the notification inviting applications for these appointments, they stated that candidates should not be above that age—27 years on 30th June 1934. If the selections are made, there is every chance of the selected candidates being appointed before 30th June 1934. I was informed that there was every chance of these candidates, at least some of them, being appointed by the Government before 30th June 1934. When such is the case I do not understand why the Services Commission should advertise that candidates should not be above a particular age on 30th June 1934. There is every chance of the candidates selected being appointed before they attain the prescribed age of 27. I hope the Government will take note of this point and issue general instructions to the Commission. As a matter of fact, it was brought to my notice that in the case of two candidates they would have been eligible for selection by the Commission, if only 29th June instead of 30th, was fixed and if they were selected they would have been appointed by the Government before they completed the prescribed age of 27. If the candidates are above the prescribed age at the time of appointment, it may not be helped, but it is not advisable to reject candidates even at the time of selection on account of this rule, this arbitrary rule that a candidate should be of a particular age on a fixed date. The only restriction that ought to be imposed, if at all, is that at the time of the actual appointment, a candidate should not be above a particular age.

“ Another point which I want to refer to is of very great importance. At page 11 of the report it is stated that ‘ the Government have after consultation with the Commission directed that, other things being equal, the status of a candidate’s family and his family connexions should be taken into account in selecting candidates for appointment otherwise than by competitive examination.’ I thought that this principle of giving preference to relations of persons who have been or are in service of the Government, had been given up. In the matter of appointments, I think, that a provision like this is likely to result in a great deal of mischief and abuse. In these days of democracy, talent is not wanting in poor people, in the sons of agriculturists, in persons whose parents are not in Government service or can lay claim to any aristocratic birth. The history of competitive examinations shows that the majority of persons who top the lists come from very poor families with no social

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pretensions; they are not persons whose parents are aristocrats or Government servants."

The House adjourned for lunch. .

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—" I do not believe, Sir, it is the intention of the Government to create a governing caste. The spirit of this rule, viz., that other things being equal, where there are no competitive examinations for selection of candidates, family connexions and social status should be taken into account, would mean that the Government propose to create a governing caste. The actual words used, 'social status' and 'family connexions' are very vague. It is very difficult to understand what they mean. Does it mean that we the Members of the Legislative Council are men of high social status? Or is it meant that members of the families of zamindars, big landholders owning thousands of acres are of high social status? Or again, are the sons of all or any Government officials men of high social status? Anyway, the underlying idea seems to be to prevent the sons of poor people, of the ordinary ryot, from holding positions in Government service. It comes to that practically. In other words, the effect of this rule would be that sons of Government officials alone would be preferred. I think, Sir, even to-day there is a provision in the application forms to show how a candidate is connected with Government officials. I do not know whether there is any significance in that provision; apparently there is. After all, Sir, are the sons or relations of Government officials alone safer to be employed in Government service? If that is the real intention, I should at once condemn it. I do not, however, believe it is the intention. Apart from that, nobody can say that intellect is inherited from father to son. I am not much of a believer in heredity; and there is a proverb in Telugu about 'Panditha putras' which suggests that the sons of highly intellectual people are generally idiots. There are many instances in which the fathers of highly intellectual people can never lay claim to great intellectual attainments. If we take the instances of those who have passed the Indian Civil Service or the Home Civil Service examinations, it will be clear that there is nothing like heredity in intellect. Even in respect of administrative skill, we find there is little chance of the skill being inherited from generation to generation. I think, Sir, any effort on the part of the Government to make this a sort of statutory rule would be very dangerous. The fact that in cases where competitive examinations are held and selections made on that basis, these considerations do not apply, clearly shows that after all even in the opinion of the Government there cannot be much behind these 'family connexions' or 'social status' for purposes of Government service. The Government themselves do not seem to attach much importance to 'family connexions' and 'social status' in the case of those who pass the competitive examinations. Probably the reason why the Government wants to introduce this principle now is to enable the Public Services Commission to make selections easily from out of the

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very large number of applicants. Naturally, when the number of applications is very large, the Commission may find it difficult to choose. But the applications can easily be sorted out in such a way as to weed out all those who are below the average.

“ There is one other thing, Sir, which I want to refer to. Much is really made of the competitive examination. There are no doubt certain services where an intellectual test may probably be the best test; but there are very many services where the intellectual test is almost a failure. In an executive branch, you very often find that men who topped the list in the examinations are absolute failures; while at the same time you find people in certain services, with no high intellectual attainments, turning out excellent work. For instance, take the Police force. What is the nature of intellectual work there? Men of average intellectual attainments seem to be much better fitted for occupying such posts. Probably in services such as the Financial Service or the Accounts Service, etc., a good mathematician will be a necessity. Even in the Educational Service, not very often do you find that the intellectual man is always a success; sometimes average men have contributed a great deal to the knowledge of the world. So, I say there are more services than one where intellectual tests are a failure. As my friend from South Kanara put it, these competitive examinations have come into being because politicians at one time used to reward the services of their friends for their help in the political field by offering appointments. It was thought that these examinations were a way out of the evil consequences of such a ‘spoils system’; but we have learnt that it is not an unmixed good. Some means must be adopted to get over the difficulty. In my view, there must be some wise combination of an intellectual test, with a view to weed out men below the average and a test to judge other qualities which go to make up an administrator.

“ I want to make one suggestion in this connexion which I think will commend itself at least to some hon. Members here. Though I strongly supported this institution of the Public Services Commission at the time it came into being, on the ground that it was better to have a body which would be outside all political influences, I regret to say that I hear lots of complaints against the way in which the Public Services Commission do their business. Those complaints may be well-founded or ill-founded; but all the same I must give vent to the feeling that is entertained, that the selections made by the Commission have not generally been satisfactory. What is wrong and where it is wrong, I am not however in a position to say; it is for the Government to find it out—whether it is in the rules they have framed for the guidance of the Commission or in the personnel of the Commission itself, or some where else. Anyway there is a common feeling that the selections have not been satisfactory. The Commission, like Cæsar’s wife, should be above suspicion. I can, of course, understand that there is great difficulty in the matter of making the selections, especially when there are a huge number of candidates of whom one is almost as good as the other, and it is likely on that account, there is what is called

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'dakshinyam' and favouritism coming into play. Instead of applying these tests of 'family connexions' and 'social status,' and instead of having this sort of interview—I believe most of the interviews by the Commission are slipshod—it would probably be much more satisfactory, in making selection, to reject the number who are considered to be below the average in the first instance, then pick out the very best few for selection, and then cast lots among the rest of those who have practically the same qualifications. Suppose you have about 100 applications for four posts; instead of leaving it to the whim and fancy of the Commission to pick and choose in their own way, it may be possible to easily reject 50 applications as being below the standard, pick out one or two as being the best and then cast lots for the two or three places amongst the rest. Why not adopt this method, I ask? If this is done, I am sure there would be more contentment and happiness among the candidates than under the present system of choosing people. I am not suggesting the casting of lots in the case of all people; I am suggesting it only in the case of the 50 people or so, each one of whom the Commission may think, to be as good as the other. So, the casting of lots will be restricted to a few only; and I think, Sir, that if this system is adopted, there would be much less discontent among the people with regard to the selection made by the Public Services Commission than under the present system.

“There is only one other matter which I would like to mention 2-45
and that is that the Government appear to be more humane than is p.m.
necessary. I really believe that the Services Commission itself is in many cases more humane than Heads of Departments, such as in matters of fines, suspensions and dismissals. I thought that ordinarily the Heads of Departments were rather very severe and it was probably for that purpose that the Commission were given power to deal with such cases. In a number of cases, it was found that the Services Commission were very sympathetic in their decision and Government seemed to be more sympathetic in matters in which they ought to be much less sympathetic. Unless, therefore, Government come to know of any breach of the rules or bad faith on the part of the Commission in performing their duties, I am afraid the efficiency of the system would be spoiled by such interference. I must impress once more on the Government the fact that, if the Services Commission is to function properly for the purpose for which it is intended, it is much better that Government do not interfere with their individual selections; and there are a number of directions in which Government can interfere, viz., by way of framing rules for regulating appointments and they ought to be content with that. If, on the other hand, the Government are not generally satisfied with the selections made by the Services Commission, let them advise His Excellency the Governor to change the personnel, instead of interfering with the decision of the Commission.”

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—“Mr. President, Sir, I think I must congratulate the Services Commission on

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the very frank report that they have placed in our hands this year. The basic principle on which this Commission was instituted was that the question of appointments to the public services should be above party politics and political influences. Even a cursory reading of the report reveals to us the fact that it is not at all as it ought to be; numerous cases where Government have interfered with the Commission's decision without showing any reason therefor have been brought to our notice in this report. I do not want to enter into the details of the several cases described in the report, but I believe they are only a few of the very numerous cases which do not find a place in it. So far as the interference of the Government in not giving effect to the recommendations of the Services Commission is concerned, all these cases reveal the fact that Government have not given any good reason therefor. For instance, in one case where a British Indian candidate who was selected by the Commission was not appointed and the appointment was given by the Government to an Indian State candidate, it is said, that the reason for rejecting the Commission's nomination in this case was that the candidate appointed by them had been awarded a scholarship with the specific intention that she should later on be appointed to the post in question; but as the Commission has rightly pointed out, if the Government had already come to this determination, it is not evident why the Commission was called upon to make a selection. I do not think there will be even one among my hon. Friends who will dispute the contention of the Commission. If Government had really made a promise like that, they could have straight-away given the appointment to their candidate. Why should they have gone to the expense and trouble of asking the Commission to call for applications and make the applicants spend money in obtaining medical certificates and appearing before the Commission and undergo the farce of a selection. I do not think the Commission is without much work and why should they tax the Commission unnecessarily for a thing already decided upon it is not given to us to know. Anyhow, even otherwise, I would point out that the Government have absolutely no business to make any promise of that sort. Even in another connexion, I have heard the Government have come forward with the apology that they had promised a certain contract to a certain party however more profitable the other tenders might have been. This case also seems to be one of that sort. I would therefore submit to the House that it is not fair or proper that Government should make any such promises, and if they choose to do so, it is not at all right that they should send such cases for the farce of a selection by the Commission, because after all their selection is not going to be upheld by the Government, unless the Commission happen to select the very same person as the Government have in their mind. So also, with reference to the other appointment of part-time lecturer in Geography.

“Sir, another point which I would like to touch in this connexion is the question of age-limit for Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Muhammadans and other minority communities. Here, I must

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certainly say that the extension of the age-limit to 27 years is certainly very reasonable for the ordinary services, but I must, at the same time, point out, that fixing 1936 as the period after which the concession will cease will not at all suit the requirements of the minority communities concerned. It is common knowledge that all these minority communities take to their education rather late in life; particularly it is the case with the Muslims, because in this community, the common practice is to send the children first to their Mukhtabkhanas to have religious education and it is only after they get some religious education that their attention is directed to the ordinary schools, so that when they begin to attend the ordinary schools, they are ten years or even twelve years of age. So, when they start going to these schools at such a late stage, it is not easy to expect them to complete their School Final or other examinations at an early age, at any rate, as early as the boys of other communities. Similar, I should think, is the case of the other minority communities who take to education only very late. In these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that the concession should be extended at least for ten years, if not for twenty years.

"In this connexion, another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is, in the matter of appointments to the services in the Veterinary department, Agricultural department and the Engineering department. I should submit that these students having a special course of five years to go through, must be given special exemption—at least students coming from the minority communities—for the reasons stated already. For them, the age-limit should be raised at least to 30 instead of 27, in the case of appointments to the departments requiring special training extending over a period of about five years.

"Next I would like to say a word about the fees prescribed for the medical certificates. It has been rightly pointed out by the Commission that the 'Local Government proposed to increase the fee for medical examination for certificates of physical fitness from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 16 in the case of candidates for Provincial services and invited the Commission's views on the proposal. No reasons were advanced in support of the suggestion. The Commission stated that as candidates had to pay a fee of Rs. 20 on application, it was inadvisable to enhance the fee on medical certificates. The Local Government, nevertheless, agreed to the adoption of a fee of Rs. 16 for the grant of certificates of physical fitness.' It is indeed very cruel on the part of the Government to have raised the fee for medical certificates from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 16 in the face of the objection pointed out by the Commission. It is all the more cruel particularly in these hard times when the whole world is undergoing a financial crisis and the suffering is particularly acute in the Madras Presidency. It is therefore urgently necessary that Government should be pleased to reconsider their decision and go back to the original scale of fee and cancel the present rate.

"On the whole, Sir, I would like to point out that having regard to the cases referred to in the report where Government have sought to interfere with the decisions of the Commission, such

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a practice must be put an end to in the future, because, as I said at the beginning, such interference with the Commission's selection is an interference with the basic principle of the appointment of the Commission itself. It is to avoid the play of politics and political influences in the matter of appointments that the Commission was set up and it will be going against that sane principle if Government were to interfere with the selections and recommendations made by the Commission.

“ It was only just this morning that the Hon. the Finance Member told us in his Budget speech that ‘ We are now approaching the time when Provincial Autonomy is to be granted, and it is the earnest desire not only of the Government but of every well-wisher of Madras and of India that the scheme, whatever it may be, should be launched under the most favourable conditions.’ So also, I would similarly state in connexion with the working of the Services Commission, that we must also make a favourable start in the matter of appointments to the public services also. Having appointed a Commission whose sole duty it is to select proper candidates who will fill the various posts well, it is not proper that Government should set a bad example of unnecessarily interfering with the selections made by that body. Even now as we are on the eve of great political reforms, when the whole Government—instead only a part of it, is to be transferred to popular control, it is absolutely necessary that Government should set the House in order by setting up good precedents which will be a good guide for the future responsible Government to come. In this connexion I must point out that the interference has come not only from the Transferred Half, but also from the Reserved Half. The Commission has pointed out a case in which the recommendation of the Commission, in regard to the punishment of a Sub-Magistrate was not upheld. I had thought that it was the Transferred Half that was susceptible to political or other influences, but that the Reserved Half would not be a party to the setting aside of the recommendations of its own department. It is therefore regrettable to note that there are cases of interference even from the Reserved Half of Government. All the same, whether it is the Reserved Half or the Transferred Half, we must even from now start setting a good example for the Government that is to come in the very near future. It is therefore just and proper that such interferences should be avoided in future.

3 p.m.

“ One word more, Sir. My hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, was telling us that instead of allowing the Commission to make a regular selection, he would rather have the Commission make a preliminary selection and then decide by lot. Lottery, Sir, so far as I understand it, is a scorn of human reason. I do not think if you want the Commission to exercise all their powers of reasoning and selection in selecting proper candidates for posts, it is not at all desirable to make a suggestion of the sort that my hon. Friend has made, particularly in the matter of selection to the services, because here it is not everybody that is fit. As he has pointed out, no doubt out of hundred applicants at least fifty may be eligible for the post concerned. Fifty are

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eligible for the post only so far as educational qualifications and other tests are concerned. But there are so many other things which the Commission is the best authority to note, find out and appreciate in candidates that appear before them. It may be that the candidates appear before the Commission for only one minute or five minutes, but all the same, from the very demeanour of the candidates and from the way in which each candidate is able to answer questions put to him on the spur of the moment when he appears before the Commission and in so many other ways also, the Commission consisting as it does of very responsible officers is the best authority to make the best selection possible out of the candidates appearing before them.

“ Lastly, Sir, considering the amendments proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, I perfectly agree with him except with regard to the question of the Secretary; I am not holding any brief for the Secretary, but I must point out that in this matter it must be left entirely to the Commission and the Government. The Commission and the Government know very well who is best fitted for the work to be done and it is for them to decide whether a Secretary should continue for one year or for five years or ten. It is not just to lay down a rule to the effect that he shall have to vacate after a term of three years. It is not like posts in other departments of the public service, for instance that of a District Collector or a District Judge where one may develop certain prejudices or partialities and his continuance in the district for more than three years must be avoided. But the Secretary to the Commission holds a different office altogether and there is no scope for his developing any partialities or prejudices. The rule of rotation is therefore out of place in the case of the Secretary to the Commission.”

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NATUDU:—“ Sir, I think this is the third report that we have received from the Public Services Commission about their working. If there had been any doubts about the usefulness and utility of a Commission of this sort, I think this report bears ample testimony that this Province has done the best thing in having set up the Public Services Commission (hear, hear). The report is a well-reasoned one and contains details of a very important character and shows to the public how it is working and what reception it is having at the hands of the Government in respect of the various matters dealt with. I therefore congratulate the Commission on the splendid report that they have presented to this House and the way in which they have discharged their duties, so far as the electors' representatives in this House are concerned. At the same time, Sir, I am sorry that the Government have not seen their way to place their case also before the Council when presenting this report. It may be, Sir, that the Government had very good reasons for differing from some of the recommendations of the Commission, but it would be to the advantage of this House and also to the advantage of the Government if they, before placing the report on the floor of this House, also explain what reasons they have got for differing from particular recommendations of the Commission.

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [21st February 1934]

We have taken up practically a day in discussing the report of the Commission upon the materials placed before us by the Commission itself and stigmatising the Government for this and that, and possibly after we have finished, the Government Member in charge will rise up and begin to reply, and there will be no chance for us to speak upon what he says on behalf of the Government and we will be no better than we were. I would therefore seriously urge for the earnest consideration of the Government that, if the object of this report is to be fully served as provided by the statute, it is not merely the report that should be placed on the table of the House, but the Government should append their remarks on the various points raised therein, so that a lot of unnecessary criticism possibly due to inadequate information may be avoided. I hope, Sir, that the Government will do that in future. Not only that, I would proceed further and state that after these criticisms and the remarks made by hon. Members in this House, the Government should finally pass orders for the information of the public, so that we might know to what extent remarks made on the floor of this House have had effect, or in what respects Government propose to improve matters. These, Sir, are some of the suggestions which occur to me, and I think that, if they are adopted, the object of a report like this being presented to the House would be effectuated and the report will serve the purpose for which it is intended.

“ Now, Sir, coming to the points at issue, there are one or two valuable suggestions made by the Commission itself. They point out that the Act requires amendment in certain respects, that the necessity for such amendments had been brought to the notice of the Government and that the Government had not taken steps in that direction. One of them is stated in paragraph 34 of the report with reference to section 7 of the Public Services Commission Act. For selecting candidates for promotion to the provincial service from the subordinate services the Public Services Commission is asked to recommend or give their opinion about the names. But the section, as it now stands, gives the ultimate power to the heads of departments to choose persons from whom the Public Services Commission has to make their own recommendations. The result is that, if a number of people are entitled to be promoted or at least have their claims for promotion considered and if the head of the department does not choose all the names but chooses only some of them to be sent up, the Public Services Commission now seems to have no power at all to consider whether the names of those who were omitted have been rightly omitted or not. In paragraph 34 of their report, they refer to this and say:—

‘ The Commission’s difficulty in drawing up lists of candidates for selection for the provincial services from the corresponding subordinate services continues in the absence of specific powers enabling it to consider, while drawing up those lists, the cases of all persons eligible for such selection. The Commission is obliged to confine its recommendations to the claims of those nominated by the head of the department even though those recommendations involve the supersession of senior officers with records as good as those of the officers nominated. The Commission’s examination of such proposals is bound to be ineffective so long as it is not empowered as stated above, and it urges the need for expediting the amendment of the Act in this respect.’

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I hope, Sir, the Government will see their way to accept that recommendation and bring in an amendment and see as far as possible that this object is carried out. If really the balance is to be held evenly with regard to all people who are entitled to be selected and whose claims have anyhow to be considered, it would be a farce to say that the head of the department could overlook the claims of some people and the Commission should consider only the claims of those whose names have been sent up by him and not of those whose claims have to be considered.

"Then, Sir, there is another direction in which amendment of the Act is necessary. You will see, Sir, that the object of constituting the Public Services Commission was to see that, as far as possible, purity of administration is secured and the best material for manning the public services is obtained, free from all political influences and free from all suspicion of any political influence. Now, so far as the Government are concerned, they have got the power to appoint servants or officers who are paid either wholly or in part from provincial revenues. They have also got, under various enactments, power to appoint officers to serve in quasi-public bodies like the municipalities, district boards and other agencies. Now, if in the case of those people who are appointed to serve in local bodies, boards or municipalities, the pay to some extent or other is provided from the provincial revenues, then the Public Services Commission has a right to select those candidates. For instance, if it is a question of the selection of a district board engineer or a public health officer or a health inspector to serve under a local body, it is the Public Services Commission that is to select the officer, the reason being that the pay of those officers is met either wholly or in part from provincial revenues. But of late the local body has been given the power by legislative enactments to appoint officers to certain important posts under it. But that power is delegated to the Government with a view to take it out of the influence of local factions and other things and also to see that the best and most efficient men should be got for these offices. I refer to the case of electrical engineers under municipalities, and similar other posts created from time to time. If there is a genuine demand on the part of this House or on the part of the public that some of these pivotal appointments in local boards should be outside the pale of local party feelings, it is with a view to get the best possible men for the posts. Again, I may point out that, in the matter of these officers, the Government do not pay a single pie, but they stipulate that the local body should pay the whole of their salaries. But, I submit that, that by itself should not be a sufficient reason to take these appointments out of the pale of the Public Services Commission, who must have a right to select such officers also. I therefore think that it is high time that, while the Government are keen that the officers who serve under them and are paid out of the provincial revenues are selected by the Public Services Commission, they must be equally keen in the matter of the selection of officers whose pay may not under statutory enactments come from provincial funds, in view of the

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fact that their status and emoluments do not in some cases at least fall below those of the officers, clerks and others whom now the Public Services Commission are asked to select. It is therefore necessary that the Act should be amended in this respect also, that is, that in all cases of officers, whether their salaries are met from the finances of the provincial Government or the local bodies, the power of selection should be vested in the Public Services Commission. I find that there is a difficulty now, because the Act provides for the Public Services Commission stepping in only in cases where something is paid from provincial finances, and therefore it has no power with regard to all the appointments in the local boards and municipalities and other quasi-public bodies. This is a state of things which, I hope, the Government will take occasion to remedy and see that the Act is amended in a suitable manner as early as possible.

“The next point that I would submit, is this. My Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, has stated that there is some amount of discontent about the way in which the Public Services Commission is functioning, though he could not say what the ground is for it. I should say, Sir, that the purpose for which this Commission is constituted and the work that it does are such that they must leave some amount of discontent in somebody or other, whoever may be the selecting authority. If only we turn to the appendix to this report we will find that the number of candidates applying for posts, where 47 had to be selected, was 655. And I do not think, whether it is the Public Services Commission or any other body or agency, that the selections made would be satisfactory to everybody; there will be people who are disappointed because they are not selected or their particular communities have not been given proper representation. I think the Public Services Commission owe a duty so far as the candidates who apply to them are concerned, to tell them as quickly as possible which of them are likely to be selected so that they might be ready to join service or make their own arrangements. We find here in the report a list of offices for which the Public Services Commission called for applications, interviewed candidates and made selections. And with regard to reserve sub-registrars, at page 27 of the report we find that for 20 vacancies, 751 applied and 681 appeared for interview. As against the recommendations of the Public Services Commission I find in the annual report the remark that the final selection is pending orders of Government. The report is for 1932-33 and we are now in February 1934. Two years have now practically elapsed and I think it is only fair to the candidates who have applied that they should know exactly what the result of their application is. At any rate, I hope, Sir, had only the Government made a few observations thereon with regard to this, a lot of misconception would have been avoided and we, the Members of this Council, would feel satisfied and a lot of animadversion would be avoided. It is therefore necessary that as soon as an examination is over there must be some kind of publication so far as the candidates are concerned as to who might be selected whatever may be the period of time required by Government for such selection so that the candidates might at least know that they

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have a chance. In that direction, I know there is a discontent with regard to the work of the Commission. It is one with regard to the observance of the formalities by the Commission. I hope Government will see their way to be helpful in this regard.

"The next point I wish to urge is one which is a potent source of discontent from the point of view of the public and that is with regard to the way in which the candidates are posted. We find from the report that more than 2,800 candidates have passed the examination and the several Collectors and several officers in the district have to select people holding S.S.L.C. certificates for posts carrying the lowest salary and the rest to the higher posts. So far as that is concerned, what exactly is the procedure laid down with a view to see that district interests are satisfied and the district men are satisfied? We have no inkling in the report as to that. I know there is a large volume of feeling that for these selections people from all the districts sit and a list is prepared from out of them. The result is that sometimes we find that in a very backward district no people are selected for appointments in subordinate offices and the people from outside districts are suggested while a number of district men who are eligible could not go high up in the competition. I think that so far as these offices are concerned, while it is necessary to select the candidates for posts, it is not necessary to select only men at the top. You can have a sort of list prepared of the candidates who belong to the district arranged in the order of seniority in the competitive examination and you will be satisfying the requirements of the district as you would be giving preference to them over other people from other districts. Sir, in the report of the Services Commission, prominent attention has been directed to the fact that according to the Government Order candidates from Indian States would be considered only if qualified and suitable British-Indian candidates were not forthcoming in required numbers. If it is extended further, it is but legitimate for the district people to say with regard to the small appointments that district people should have preference over non-district people and that, as far as possible, while there are district people who applied and sat for the examination and satisfied the tests, they should be given preference in their own district to the exclusion of those who might get more marks and who therefore have no better claims to be in those districts. There is another consideration which I wish to take note of. For posts carrying a salary of Rs. 35 people from one district are taken to another. People from Malabar are asked to serve in the Ceded districts or northern districts and people from Tanjore are asked to serve in the Anantapur district. I am sure if the Members of the Treasury Benches can speak out, I think they will admit that the Collectors themselves are complaining that they are asked to get persons from other districts who do not know the language of the district. I think it is better that the Commissioners and the Government put their heads together and get so far as each district is concerned a list prepared for that district showing who will be entitled to appointments in that district.

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"These are some of the remarks that I wish to make and I hope, Sir, that the Public Services Commission would continue to do the splendid work they are doing, that the Government would realize the value of these Commissions and also that the public will realize and appreciate the tone of the Commission and the Government without taking the few remarks to heart will see their way to strengthen their hands by adopting the suggestions in the several directions and see that there is no room for criticism. All that the public expect is not that the recommendations of the Commission should be accepted as sanctified but see whether they are based on reason."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I strongly support the amendment moved by Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti except the amendment No. 3 and the amendment No. 5, the latter because I am sure the Minister will be satisfactorily replying. Sir, in the report of the Commission, it is said the candidates are committing grammatical mistakes, spelling mistakes and that their answers in some cases are mere jumble of words. If one were to take into consideration what sort of education is imparted in the elementary and secondary schools, then, these mistakes would not be surprising to us. The students do not know where to place the subject and where to place the object and where to place the predicate. I hope the Education Minister will delegate to his subordinate officers all redtapism and routine and give his full attention to educational problems and initiate educational policies. We cannot but go back to the old system of imparting education. At least we should meet it half way. Sir C. V. Raman and Sir Radhakrishnan were all of the old schools. Can you produce now one Ramanujam—late Ramanujam, I mean,—from our system of education?"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may reserve his remarks till he comes to the Budget Demand on Education."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"I am only speaking as to how to prepare candidates for Madras Services Commission examinations. Coming to the report, I may say the report is very meagre. It is neither informing nor explanatory. Are we to understand that in the appointment of the provincial officers communal rotation is not observed? The appointments are not arranged according to communities and moreover, as Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said, we want the appointments to be made districtwar. I wish the Services Commission had said so and so belongs to such and such a community. I wish that examinations are held in various districts for the candidates of the corresponding district and appointments are given to them in that district. What is the good of dumping 33 Malayalees and 10 Tamils in the Andhra country when there were 44 vacancies to be filled. I think, Sir, the Services Commission must submit the report in an informing way as to the names of those selected and as to the district from which they are coming and the community to which they belong."

"Then, Sir, the selection of the Deputy Superintendents of Police has recently been transferred to the Commission. The selection was

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being very well done under Sir Mahomed Usman. Only in cases where the heads of departments were not doing their duty well in this respect that a transfer to the Commission is necessary. Sir Usman was doing his duty very well. He was useful to all communities and I do not know why this should be taken away from him now.

“ Then with regard to the subordinate services, except with regard to the women's services, there is no other department where there is a dearth of candidates. If 20 candidates are wanted, about ten times the number are the applicants. It would have been better in this report that the Commission had mentioned the community, the district and the qualification of the people selected, and if possible, even the names. I want this to be done in the same way as the Chief Minister, Raja of Bobbili, issues Government Orders for the admission of students into the Medical College and Schools. This will give us an idea as to how many from each district and from each community with what qualification were available and were selected. This will also give an idea of the educationally advanced and educationally backward communities. These things are the omissions in the report.

“ Then, Sir, in selecting a Chemical Analyst, I want that the candidate should be an Arts graduate with a medical qualification such as a degree-holder in Chemistry with medical qualification such as M.B.C.M., or M.D. A medical man with Arts qualifications, if available, should have been preferred for the chemical assistant's place. The purely Arts graduate mechanically detects a certain thing and there it ends, but one with a medical qualification in addition knows the pros and cons of what he finds and thus he will be more useful. 3-30 p.m.

“ Now, coming to the report proper, it is said in it that the object of the Commission is to function as a body free from political influences. I ask under what influence is the Commission itself? In my opinion this is only a transference of patronage from one body to another. I know a case where a candidate having the necessary physical measurements, length and breadth and highly qualified (an M.A.) was not selected as a sub-inspector of Police nor as a sub-inspector of Excise whereas people with less qualification with less physique were selected. These cases lead one to think that it is preferable to leave this power in the hands of our Ministers and Members and Heads of Departments. At least they would have to justify their action before the Legislature.

“ In paragraph 34 of the report, the Commission suggests the amendment of sections 6, 7 and 11 of the Madras Services Commission Act. To my mind it is unnecessary to agree to this suggestion. Till the Services Commission make us develop absolute faith in them by their actions, it is impossible to agree to the amendment of these sections. We see that it is only this year that the Commission has been showing some symptom of life. It says that this year the Government was wrong and that it was right. I am sorry that the Development and Education Departments made themselves responsible for this criticism by the Commission. The Development Department need not

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have gone out of way as to first supersede the claims of two senior men and then looked about the means of justifying their action, and then promoted the next junior man and then promoted the senior out of sympathy as he was hard hit. All from the same community. The communal Government Order and the various rules should be applied without distinction to all appointments. I should be glad to have an explanation from the Hon. Minister for allowing things to happen in the manner complained of by the Commission.

“ I next come to the question of appointing a man in a Women's College by the Educational Department. (Laughter.) Nayudus, Mudaliyars and other Hindu communities who observe half purdah and not to speak of Muslim community which observes full purdah are just beginning to send their girls to women schools and colleges. I want that all arrangements should be made for these pupils feeling quite at home in the schools. This would not be the case if you appoint a man to a place in an educational institution meant purely for women. In coming to the other question of appointing a person who is not a British subject until the Native States say that their services will be open to Madrasees, we should not give preference to their men or women in our services. No doubt the whole world is a single family and we should protect the interests of the subjects of Native States. But the economic condition being what it is, we should give preference to our own men. When that is the case, to appoint an outsider on the plea that she was the recipient of a scholarship from Madras is adding insult to injury. The Madras Government has no business to give scholarship to a member of a Native State and then give her the appointment in addition.

“ I quite agree that in the case of the backward communities, minimum and not the maximum qualifications might be deemed sufficient for appointment. The increase in the case of the backward communities in respect of the age-limit has my entire support. As to others the age when they appear before the Commission through competitive examination or in person should be taken into consideration and not when they are to be confirmed in the appointments, in view of the fact that before these people are finally confirmed, for long periods they are asked to go from one corner of the Presidency to another to act in short vacancies; and when they are to be confirmed they are over-aged. In this connexion I may say that I agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Koti Reddi, in his demand for a territorial basis for the selections made by the Commission. I am sure if that is done there will be no cry for the splitting up of the Province.

“ Lastly, Sir, I suggest that there should be five members on the Commission. I have got high regard for the personnel of the Commission, as it is constituted now, but what I want is that there should be two more communities represented on it. No doubt if a gentleman like Sir Mahomed Usman is put in there, it will satisfy all communities, but there is a grievance that there should be two more members—extraordinary—from two more communities. With these few words,

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taking note of your advice, Mr. President, that I should take another opportunity to discuss the question of education imparted at present I resume my seat."

* The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Mr. President, Sir, when the first report of this Commission came before this House, there was a great deal of criticism of the Commission and the view was expressed from the various sides of the House that the Commission was not necessary. I am very glad to observe that there is now practically unanimous agreement that the Commission is serving an extremely useful purpose and will continue to do so and that, in fact, it is essential under the Reformed Constitution.

" Sir, much of the criticism that has been raised this afternoon relates to the orders of the Government and to the statutory rules framed by them for which the Commission is not generally responsible, although we get their advice on them in certain respects. I will deal, as far as I can, with the points which have been raised this afternoon. The first point related to the production of medical certificates. It was suggested that the fees for medical certificates were too high and that the fees charged by commissioned medical officers of the Indian Medical Service should not have been raised from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 16. As I have explained on a former occasion, that action was taken under instructions from the Government of India in order that a uniform rate might be charged for such medical certificates throughout India.

" The second point raised in this connexion was that the candidates should not be asked to pay for medical certificates or to undergo medical examination until after they had been selected by the Madras Services Commission. As the result of a similar representation made in the Council when the report for 1930-31 was under discussion, we accepted that suggestion except in respect of posts for which physical measurements are prescribed in the statutory rules or are required by the appointing authorities—I may mention for example, the case of the Police sub-inspectors—and also in respect of admission to the competitive examination for posts in the Madras Ministerial Service. We have since decided and have issued orders that, as an experimental measure for two years, candidates that are selected for the Madras Ministerial Service may be allowed to produce certificates of physical fitness after their names are approved by the Commission; so that now medical certificates have to be produced before selection, only in those cases in which certain physical measurements are required as a qualification for appointment.

" Objection was taken that the fees demanded from the applicants for selection by the Madras Services Commission and for various examinations are too high. It was suggested that the fees for selection by the Commission should be purely nominal. It was pointed out that it costs some Rs. 15,000 for a candidate to be educated up to the standard required for appearance before the Commission. I think, Sir, that the fee forms an insignificant addition to this figure.

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(Laughter.) I believe, Sir, the fees now charged are moderate on the whole. The fees for examinations were fixed, if I remember rightly, on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, on the ground that they should cover the costs of the examinations as far as possible. We have, however, recently directed that no examination fee should be levied in the following cases:—(1) Where a test or Government technical examination is prescribed as part of the probation or training of an officer whether recruited directly or by transfer; (2) where a test is prescribed as a qualification necessary for an officer to continue in his post without penalty; and (3) where it has been newly imposed on a person already in the service concerned. (Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar: 'In all cases, after appointment?') Yes.

“Reference was made to the Ministerial Service Rules which lay down that clerks must be qualified as typists as if it was a new qualification now inserted for the first time. As a matter of fact, Government, for some years, have been endeavouring to get clerks qualified as typists. First they offered an increase in pay to those who obtained that qualification, but, later on—it was, I think, about 4 or 5 years ago—they decided that that special remuneration should be stopped and that they should in future endeavour to get the clerks all qualified as typists, as indeed they are in England. Rules were framed in June 1931 making typewriting a qualification after a certain date. We have since amended the rules so that they do not come into force till a later date from that originally intended; because we found that the rules were not given wide enough circulation among the educational institutions. Also we found it desirable to alter the Government examinations in typewriting. We had originally prescribed a pass by the higher standard, as the lower standard examination did not contain any paper or any examination on the mechanism of the typewriter. It merely indicated capacity to type at a certain speed, and we realized that a man possessing merely a certificate of speed and no knowledge of the mechanism of a typewriter is not really fit to be in charge of a typewriter. We have therefore altered the examination syllabus so as to include the necessary examination in the mechanism of the typewriter in the lower standard and have substituted a pass by the lower standard under the new rules in the qualification for clerks. The supply of typewriters was at first restricted to a few offices. We realized that clerks in such offices would use the typewriters even if they had not passed any examination in typewriting, and at first we applied the rule only to offices to which typewriters had been supplied by Government. Now typewriters have been supplied to a large number of offices and we have now extended the rule already in force to all offices, as clerks may be transferred from one office to another. This rule does not apply to store-keepers or other members of the Ministerial Service; it applies only to clerks.

“As regards the difficulty of learning to use a typewriter, I do not think really anyone can contend that it is a very difficult art. Candidates who aspire for the post of a clerk generally have to spend a long time, sometimes several months and sometimes years after they pass

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out of school or college before they apply for selection, and they have plenty of time to get themselves qualified. I think it is not unreasonable on our part to insist on this additional qualification, which will add to their usefulness as Government servants.

"The next question with which I would like to deal is the recent order of Government regarding the consideration of the status of a candidate's relatives. It was suggested that this is not done anywhere else. I believe, as a matter of fact, this fact is taken into consideration by the Secretary of State and by the Public Services Commission of the Government of India. Before the issue of this order we consulted the Madras Services Commission, and they expressed their entire approval of the suggestion; and they further stated that even at present the application form which they have prescribed contains a column calling for information regarding the applicant's relatives, if any, in the public service, and any special service, rendered to the Government by the applicant's family, which he desires to be considered by the selecting authority and that in selecting candidates, the Commission already gives due consideration to these claims; and so they had no objection to the principle being embodied in a definite Government Order. Thus we have not really made any change in the procedure adopted by the Commission. Hitherto no complaint has been made that this procedure has led to any undesirable results so the fear entertained by some hon. Members that this is an innovation which will ultimately lead to political influences being brought to bear in the selection of candidates is without foundation.

"Objection was raised to the reduction of qualifications in regard to certain communities. As far as I can recollect, that has been actually done only in one service, and that is, in the Veterinary Service; and possibly the Hon. Minister who deals with that question will reply on that point."

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I am sorry I have not the materials at hand." (Laughter.)

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"In that case, I will reply; if I remember rightly, it has been found by experience that it was difficult to recruit candidates to that service from backward communities because they could not afford the cost of the training necessary for the service; it was therefore decided to select candidates from those communities before training and to send them for training with the necessary stipends."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I just draw the Hon. Member's attention to the last sentence in paragraph 9 (a) at page 7 of the report, which runs thus—

'The Government, however, amended the rules prescribing different standards of qualification for different communities, viz., a higher standard of qualifications for Brahmans and non-Brahman (Hindus) and a lower standard of qualification for candidates belonging to other communities.'

May I know why a lower standard of qualification has been fixed to all but two communities?"

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The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Paragraph 9 (a) refers to general qualifications. A higher standard of qualification has been fixed for the Brahman and non-Brahman (Hindu) communities because we have many more applicants from those two communities, than we require for our purposes, and we have fixed a higher standard, so as to restrict the number of applicants and prevent large number of persons from disappointment when they cannot get appointments. On the other hand, with regard to the other communities, we have had to fix a lower qualification, in order to get the necessary number of applicants to enable the communities to obtain adequate representation in the service."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"But that is only on paper; as a matter of fact it has not been given effect to."

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We have also raised the age-limit in favour of certain classes in certain services, on the ground that those particular backward classes usually begin their education at a later stage than the other classes and so by the time they finish their education they would have passed their twenty-fifth year. I do not think much objection has been raised on that point, but it has been suggested that we should extend this concession for at least ten years instead of for five years. It seems to me that it is sufficient for the present to try it for five years; at the end of that period the question can be re-examined."

"Representations have been made again regarding the alleged hardship caused to persons, whose names, though originally included in the Madras Services Commission's list, are struck off when they become over-age before they actually obtain an appointment. That question is now under correspondence between the Government and the Commission, and we have put forward the suggestion that the Commission should prepare a list which shall be in force only for a certain definite period, say, one year, on the principle adopted in England where the Public Service Commissioners prepare a list of candidates for the Indian Civil Service which is in force for one year only."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I fear even such a move would not remove the hardship caused to the candidates by reason of their becoming overage before they actually get an appointment."

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am coming to that point. The suggestion is that the candidate's name would not be removed during the year on account of his age; the age would be fixed as in England at the time of selection."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Am I to understand that the list is to be in force for one year only?"

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Yes, and at the end of each year fresh selections will be made, so that every year you will be giving an opportunity for every candidate before he becomes overage, an opportunity to get into the public service."

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Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Then what about those candidates, who though selected, do not get an appointment by the end of the year?"

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"If they are not absorbed before the end of the year and if they do not become overage by that time, they would be eligible for re-selection. I may also mention here that in respect of candidates in the Commission's present list for the Ministerial Service, we propose to increase the age to 27 in the case of those who are qualified in typewriting.

"Representation has been made of a case, which took place very recently, in which the Madras Services Commission refused to entertain the applications of a few candidates even though they were under-age on the date of selection, on the ground that they would be becoming overage on a date of few weeks later. That is a question which is generally left to the discretion of the Commission; obviously there is no use in selecting a candidate who is going to be overage a week or so later, that is, long before he can get any chance of being appointed. That, however, is a difficulty which may be overcome if we can devise some other suitable scheme; and I may assure hon. Members that we will give the matter our careful consideration.

"My friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, referred to the injustice done to his district owing to the fact that not only persons from his district fail to get adequate representation in the public service, but that persons from other parts of the Presidency were posted to the Government offices in his district. So far as Provincial Services are concerned we cannot lay down a rule to the effect that only persons belonging to a particular district should be appointed in that district. We have however under consideration a proposal that a candidate selected for a subordinate service in a particular district should have a knowledge of the language or one of the languages of the district for which he is selected."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know whether Government have got any objection to giving preference to candidates coming from the same district over others?"

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We have examined that question, and it was suggested that candidates belonging to a district should be given a few marks on that account in the competitive examination for clerks, but the Madras Services Commission were not in favour of that proposal as they feared that it would lead to the deterioration of the efficiency of the services.

"The hon. Member from the Ceded districts disagreed with the suggestion of Mr. Schamnad in favour of the extension of selection of candidates for public service by competitive examination to the other services. At present only selections for the Medical Service and the Ministerial Services are made by competitive examination. If we find that the system can be suitably applied to any other service, we shall do so. At the present moment we do not think it necessary or desirable to do so.

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"The question was raised why the Madras Services Commission does not select candidates for appointments in the offices attached to the High Court and the City Civil Courts. This is a matter which is still under consideration by the Government and is under correspondence with the High Court. It is not quite so simple as it looks, for the problem has to be considered in the light of the Letters Patent and the Madras Civil Courts Act, which confer certain powers on the High Court. The matter is still under consideration.

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"A suggestion has been made that the Madras Services Commission should be authorized to publish their selections. I understand that they now publish practically all their selections for subordinate services. I will see to what extent they do publish them and whether the practice can be further extended.

"It was stated that adverse remarks made in confidential reports are not now communicated to the officers concerned. I find that as long ago as 1915 orders were issued by this Government that any defects which could be remedied should be pointed out and we have recently drawn the attention of heads of departments to these orders and I have no doubt they will be carried out generally although they may have been overlooked in certain cases. We have also had under examination another matter to which reference was made, viz., the communication of the views of the Commission to the officers concerned. Sir, this is what section 17 of the Public Services Commission Act states:—

'In any case in which the advice of the Commission is sought under section 15 or 16 the record of the case shall be forwarded to the Commission and the opinion given by the Commission shall form part of the record of the case and shall be communicated to the officer or officers concerned along with the orders of the authority empowered to pass orders on the case.'

It will be apparent therefore that even under the law, as it stands, the Commission's opinion is bound to be communicated to the officers concerned."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The opinion given may be a short sentence."

THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"As my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, has just pointed out, the opinion in some cases may be short stating that they agree with the opinion expressed by the head of the department or the investigating authority. So we have issued instructions as to the manner in which the Commission's opinion should be communicated to officers and they are as follows:—

'The simplest and most convenient course will of course be to communicate to the officer a copy of the letter from the Commission conveying its opinion. Such a letter will generally be self-contained and this method will also ensure accuracy but any other method of communication which ensures that the substance of the Commission's opinion is communicated to the officer in an accurate and intelligible form would be permissible. In certain cases for instance the letter from the Commission may not be self-contained and may not for that reason be intelligible unless it is read with other papers. In such cases a copy of the letter would not be sufficient and it would be necessary to communicate with the Commission's letter copies or the gist—but a complete gist—of the papers reference to which is necessary to render the Commission's letter entirely intelligible to the officers concerned.'

I think those instructions will meet that point.

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“ It was suggested by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that the tenure of office of Secretary to the Commission should be limited to three years. That suggestion was not agreeable to my hon. Friend, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib. However, that is a matter which is entirely within the discretion of the Commission under the Act and Government have no power to interfere with their discretion. On the whole it is not desirable that Government should have power to interfere with the discretion of the Commission as regards their selection of this officer or pressure may be brought on the Commission for political reasons.

“ It was suggested that when the Government placed the Commission's annual report on the table of the House they should place with it an exhaustive statement dealing with the cases to which the Commission has drawn attention and also their reasons for not accepting the Commission's recommendations. At present it is the usual practice to communicate to the Commission the reasons for our decision. It is possible that this has not been done in all cases, but I think it is likely it will be done regularly in the future. I feel sure that if our reasons are communicated to the Commission, they will in fairness to the Government, include the Government's reasons in their report. However when the time for the issue of the next report comes, I will examine this point, and see whether it is desirable to attach to the report any other particulars that may be necessary for the information of the House.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, drew my attention to the desirability of amending the Act so as to make it obligatory on the heads of departments to send up the names of all the applicants for promotion instead of only a few. He also suggested—this is a new suggestion—that the Commission should be compelled to select candidates for services under local bodies.”

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ In the case of those men who are appointed by the Government . . . ”

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Sir, a Bill for the amendment of the Act is now under consideration of the Government and I hope it will meet the first point. I will consider the second suggestion.

“ Sir, when the Commission first came into being we had certain difficulties to contend with, but I am satisfied that these difficulties are gradually disappearing. I have already referred to the fact that the Commission has established itself in the opinion of the public as a very necessary and very useful institution. At one time, I think, the heads of departments and others were suspicious of interference by the Commission and were afraid that it would upset the efficiency of the departments. More recently the heads of departments and the Commission got into much closer touch with each other and it is more generally realized by the services themselves and also by the heads of departments that the Commission is there not to affect adversely the efficiency of the departments but to protect the interests of the members of the

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services. Of course, it takes some time for new ideas to be appreciated. It is true that we have had to amend our rules in certain cases with retrospective effect, because things had been done in a certain way overlooking the rules and the amendments were necessary to prevent undue hardship to individuals; we recognize however that it is generally undesirable to amend rules with retrospective effect for such reasons.

"The Commission has been doing very useful work and I should like to acknowledge the very great assistance the Commission has given us in various ways. They have always been willing to give us their best advice not only in connexion with the selection of candidates for the public service and with disciplinary cases but also in connexion with the framing of rules. At the present time the rules are under general revision and we hope to put them in a better form than in the past. When that is done, many of the difficulties which we were experiencing in the working of the rules will be obviated. I am sure the Commission will have a very useful career in future and that their work will be fully appreciated."

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, in paragraph 22-A of the Report of the Commission, mention is made of an instance in which selection was made to the Madras Educational Service in contravention of the advice of the Commission. Of course it is true that the candidate selected for appointment to that service was not recommended by the Commission. There were two applicants for the post. One of them, who was ultimately selected by the Government, was in Government service for some time and was sent on a Government scholarship to England for being trained for the very post to which she has now been appointed by the Government; and such training cost the Government the large sum of Rs. 30,000. Her qualifications also are much superior to those of the candidate who was selected by the Services Commission. The candidate selected by the Government was a Second-class Honours Graduate in Natural Science of the Madras University and after she was sent to England she took the B.Sc. degree (Hons.) of the London University in the first class. On the other hand the candidate who was selected by the Commission was only a Third-class Honours Graduate of the Madras University. When the advice of the Commission came up before the Government, it appeared to the Government that the rejection of a candidate with such superior qualifications required some explanation and the Government therefore amongst other matters placed this great difference between the qualifications of the two candidates before the Commission and asked them why they rejected the candidate with the superior qualifications and selected one with such inferior qualifications. I may also mention to this House that for a professorship in a first-grade college a Third-class Honours Graduate is seldom considered suitable and yet that was the qualification of the candidate selected by the Commission.

"And when this point was specifically put to the Commission, the reply they sent did not throw much enlightenment on the question referred

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to them. They were not prepared to disclose anything further than that this difference in the qualifications was present to their minds when they made the selection. When the Government got this brief and unhelpful reply from the Services Commission, they thought that this was a case in which deviation from the advice of the Commission would certainly be justifiable. The Services Commission wanted apparently to rest their decision mainly on the technical ground that the candidate chosen by them was a British Indian subject while the candidate rejected by them was a subject of an Indian State. (An hon. Member: 'What about family connexions?') We have no information either from the Services Commission or from any other source on this point. Family connexion apparently was not one of the considerations which influenced the Services Commission. With regard to this technical question, it appeared to the Government that it was more academic than real. As I have already told hon. Members of this House, this candidate was in the service of the Government when she was sent to England by the Government and there was this very important fact that Rs. 30,000 of Government's money had been spent on giving her that equipment which would make her most suitable for the appointment to which Government ultimately selected her. The Services Commission also said that the previous sanction of the Government should have been obtained before this candidate applied to the Services Commission. It looked to the Government that this technical objection had not much substance in it as she was already in the service of Government and as she had been selected by the Government for being trained in England with a view to ultimate employment in Government service. It seemed obvious that the Government expected her to apply for employment in the Madras Government Service. If she was not to be given such sanction and was to be refused permission to apply for service under Madras Government, I wonder why she should have been sent to England for being trained. She gave a bond to the Secretary of State undertaking to serve the Madras Government for a period of five years. Well, if sanction to apply for service under the Madras Government was going to be refused, where was the need for a bond on these terms to the Secretary of State? The Government therefore came to the conclusion that if not in express terms at least impliedly, there was permission given to this candidate to apply for appointment to the post. The Services Commission Report mentions it as a criticism of the Government order that it is said there that this candidate should be deemed to have been given such permission. This order was passed on the advice of our service experts with a view to cure any technical defect if one existed and I do not think this could be construed as an admission of any defect having existed in the first instance. It was intended only as a measure of more abundant caution. I feel confident, Sir, that when I have made this statement, hon. Members of the House would realize that the Government would certainly have failed in their duty if they had rejected the candidate on whom they had spent Rs. 30,000 of their money, on this mere technical ground which was not a substantial one and in its opinion had no application to this case.

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“ Well, Sir, from the general observations which hon. Members of this House have made both with regard to this case and some other similar cases which are mentioned in the Commission's Report, one might probably go away with the impression that by repeated rejection of the advice of the Services Commission, the Government were defeating the very object with which the Services Commission has been set up by them. I must submit, Sir, that if this impression is entertained by anybody, it is a very erroneous one. Before hon. Members animadvert on the conduct of the Government in having disagreed with the recommendation of the Services Commission in the handful of instances mentioned in the Report, I would ask them to try and realize in how many hundreds of cases the Government have accepted their recommendations; in fact in several of these cases, they would have come to different conclusions if they had been dealing with the cases in the first instance. The Government have realized that the ideal which they should keep in view should be the acceptance unquestioningly of the recommendations of the Services Commission. Hon. Members would remember that under the terms of its constitution, the Services Commission is only an advisory body, but the Government have not, on the strength of these terms, regarded the Services Commission as a mere advisory body. They have, of their own accord, adopted the convention that the recommendations of the Services Commission should ordinarily be accepted by the Government and they have been acting on that convention. But hon. Members would realize that a convention does not ripen into full maturity in a year or two. As my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu pointed out, this is only the third report of the Services Commission which we are dealing with. The Commission is itself an infant institution: it has been in existence only for four or five years. I am sure that the sound and healthy traditions that the Commission are building up will soon silence hostile critics like my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar and inspire such implicit faith in the public and in the Government as to ensure the unquestioning acceptance of all their recommendations. But I am afraid they are trying unduly to force the pace in asking for such acceptance at once. Government, as I have said, realize what the ideal ought to be. Reading the report, I see nothing in it to cause any regret to the Services Commission, to the Government or to the public. On the other hand, it is a matter for sincere gratification that we have made such rapid progress, even within the short time that the Commission has been in existence, in establishing healthy convention regulating the relations between the Government and the Service Commission.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment? ”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ We should like to hear the Development Minister.”

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“ Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, asked why there has been delay in the publication of the list of candidates for the posts of reserve Sub-Registrars. Last year the Government asked the Services Commission to send a list

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of candidates. In the meantime a doubt arose as to whether the clerks who have acted as Sub-Registrars for some time had a legal claim for confirmation. As the number of such clerks was large in number, nearly 300, the question had to be examined whether those clerks had any preferential claim. The matter is being considered and I hope the Government would be in a position to pass orders and ask the Services Commission to send the list of candidates soon. (Interruption.) No, the clerks will not be deprived of their chances and 25 per cent of the vacancies will be given to them.

“As to the point raised by my hon. Friend, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, the amendments to the rules were given retrospective effect in spite of the recommendation of the Services Commission, I may state briefly what had happened. In G.O. No. 782, dated 7th April 1930, the Government revised the curriculum in the Madras Veterinary College in the light of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The higher standard of education then prescribed demanded equally a higher standard of teaching; and the Government laid down that the four additional lecturers required should be officers with qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment to the Madras Veterinary Service. The need for amending the statutory rules to the Madras Veterinary Service in accordance with this order was overlooked and it was not until March 1932, when the Director of Veterinary Services reported that the old rules were creating practical difficulties in recruiting the best type of lecturers in the College, that the amendment was undertaken. Before the rules were amended, the Government consulted the Services Commission, and the Commission expressed the opinion that the qualifications were too high, that they would unduly restrict the field of selection and that men with such qualifications would not be available. It, therefore, advised against the proposed amendment.

“As the Government was satisfied that no lower qualifications would guarantee the standard of teaching required they amended the rules prescribing higher qualifications. The Government should have no doubt communicated their reason to the Commission earlier. The amendment was given retrospective effect from the 7th April 1930 for the following reasons:—

“Though it was recognized in G.O. No. 782, Development of that date, that the posts of lecturers required special qualifications, the statutory rules for the Madras Veterinary Services were by an oversight not amended. When the need for the amendment of the rules was brought to the notice of Government by the Director of Veterinary Services, effect was given to the amendment from the date of the above order. The amendment with retrospective effect removed a defect in the rules which ought to have been rectified before and there was no intention to evade any rule or to prejudice the claims of any qualified men. By giving retrospective effect it was felt that the Assistant Surgeons would take the trouble to qualify themselves

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in order to render themselves eligible for the lectureships. The Commission was also informed that, while the Government agreed with it, that it was dangerous to give retrospective effect to amendments if the object was to ratify in contravention of the statutory rules appointments of or advantages allowed to persons who were not eligible for them they must reserve complete freedom to amend the rules with retrospective effect if circumstances necessitated such a step.

"There is one other matter which was referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, that a certain officer of a particular community was given preference over several others. In April 1931 the Madras Services Commission sent a list of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons arranged in order of merit under each community who were qualified and suitable for admission to the Madras Veterinary Service. This selection did not take into consideration the special qualifications required for the lectureship in the Veterinary College. I may mention here that these are the lecturers who were referred to in G.O. No. 782, dated 7th April 1930. When the turn came to the Brahman community the first man was left out and two of his juniors were appointed as lecturers because the first candidate did not possess the necessary qualifications. This caused a certain amount of hardship to the first man in the list and so the Government relaxed the communal rule in his favour and directed that the next vacancy in the Madras Veterinary Service should go to a member of the Muslim community and after a member of that community, if available, is selected, he should be promoted to the service. The Services Commission pointed out that the selection of this officer would be in supersession of the other officers belonging to other communities. The Government replied that they were aware of it. In this connexion, I may mention that, though his case was favourably dealt with, he is not likely to be selected to the Provincial Service for another four or five years to come. As such I do not think anybody is likely to be affected adversely by this order.

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"There are some other points relating to my departments but I am afraid, I have no time to deal with them all. Before I conclude I would like to point out, as has been said by my Hon. Friend, the Education Minister, that though we consult the Services Commission in regard to these matters, it does not follow that their recommendations should be accepted as a matter of course. We accept their recommendations whenever we can, but, where we find that for some reason or other, it is not possible to accept them, we, as representing this House and the people of this Province, use our discretion."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, with regard to item (1) of my amendment, I realize that the Government cannot interfere in the matter of the appointment of the Secretary. I dare say that the Commission will take note of the sense of this House and act in the best interests of the Commission. I therefore beg leave to withdraw that item. With regard to item (2), the Hon. the Revenue Member did not make an attempt to answer that point. He argued logically and said that when a person was aspiring for promotion, he

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might pay the fees. I would therefore not press this item to a division. With regard to item (3), having regard to the convincing reply the Hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to give, I do not want to press it. I think that item (4) was, in a way, satisfactorily answered. With regard to item (5), the Hon. Minister for Development attempted to make a reply, though I was not able to follow his arguments. At any rate I do not want to press that point also. As regards item (6), I am glad the Hon. the Revenue Member was trying to meet the point raised and I do not want to press it. With regard to item (7)—fee for medical examination—I do not think that the order of the Government of India need not be accepted by the Local Government. This Government have modified the scale of fees and they say that it has been suggested by the Government of India. I therefore think that this amendment should be pressed to a division. I do not want to press item (8). I am sure the House must feel grateful for the very close attention the Hon. the Revenue Member and the other Members of the Government have given to and treated the debate and for their trying to meet the many points that were raised.

“ There is one point to which I must invite the attention of the Hon. the Revenue Member, that is, the variation of punishments according to the communities of the persons concerned. There is lot of very serious hardship in this matter. The punishment is very serious in the case of a member of a more advanced community. A public servant belonging to a particular community is more severely punished than a member of another community. If examples are wanted I can easily give them. This happened in the Excise Department. In the case of a person who was found to be corrupt, the head of the department recommended a certain kind of punishment but the Madras Services Commission merely recommended the punishment of promotion being stopped. But in the case of Narasimhalu Nayudu, Inspector of Excise, who was found guilty of some offence, the head of the department recommended his removal from service. But the Services Commission reverted him to his permanent job as Assistant Inspector. But in the case of a person belonging to some other community, the severest punishment, namely dismissal, was awarded. It is therefore desirable that no room should be given to the complaint in the matter of punishments that the Commission is partial. It is desirable that the Government should protect the interests of public servants so that they may not become victims to the caprices of the Services Commission. Unless there were cogent reasons and arguments for meting out such severe punishments, the Government should restore those persons who were severely punished.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The question is that the Report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1932-33 submitted with reference to section 20 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Madras Act XI of 1929), be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried.

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* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—
'and on such consideration, this Council recommends to the Government that the fee for medical examination be restored to Rs. 7-8-0'."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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| 1 Mr. T. Narasa Reddi. | 16 Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt. |
| 2 " V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. | 17 " K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder. |
| 3 " G. Lakshmana Reddi. | 18 " P. Peddi Raju. |
| 4 " H. M. Jagannatham. | 19 Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti. | 20 Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami |
| 6 Mr. B. P. Sessa Reddi. | Nayudu. |
| 7 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai. | 21 Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 8 Mr. P. Bayappa Reddi. | 22 " M. S. Sreshta. |
| 9 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam | 23 " P. V. Krishnayya Choudari. |
| Chettiyar. | 24 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi. |
| 10 Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 25 Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 11 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad | 26 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| Sahib Bahadur. | 27 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 12 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur. | 28 Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 13 Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 29 " G. Simhachalam Pantulu. |
| 14 " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 30 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai. |
| 15 " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | |

Noes.

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| 1 The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 11 Mr. H. M. Hood. |
| 2 " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 12 Diwan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami |
| 3 " Sir Archibald Campbell. | Ayyangar. |
| 4 " Sir Hopetoun Stokes. | 13 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 5 " Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 14 " E. Conran Smith. |
| 6 " the Raja of Bobbili. | 15 " T. Sundara Rao Nayudu. |
| 7 " Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 16 Khan Sahib Syed Taj-ud-din Sahib |
| 8 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma. | Bahadur. |
| 9 Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao. | 17 Mr. G. Sriramulu. |
| 10 Mr. J. A. Thorne. | 18 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti. |
| | 19 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami. |
| | 20 " Pandit Ganala Ramamurti. |
| | 21 Mr. C. Basudev. |
| | 22 " R. M. Palat. |

Ayes 30. Noes 22.

The motion was carried.

Mr. M. S. Sreshta's amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

IV.—REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1931-32.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Sir, I beg to move that—
'the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of this Province and the Report of the Audit Officer thereon for the year 1931-32 be taken into consideration.'"

The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I second it."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

and on such consideration this Council is of opinion—

- (1) that with reference to paragraph 16 on pages 10 and 11 of the report the Chief Engineer's proposals should not be accepted for the reason among others that they are costly and involve wasteful methods;*
- (2) that with reference to paragraph 19 on page 13 of the report there has been overbudgeting contrary to the Auditor-General's repeated warnings in respect of Kallars and under Grant XXVIII—Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred—Non-voted, and that no steps have been taken to surrender in time such heavy savings;*
- (3) that with reference to paragraph 21 on page 16 of the report, action is called for against the officer or officers responsible for the expenditure on schemes of an experimental nature and of doubtful utility without reference to River Conservancy Works of proved necessity;*
- (4) that with reference to paragraph 22 on pages 16 and 17 of the report the growth of irrigation under the Cauvery-Mettur Project cannot be adequately speeded up unless the reduction in the water-cess is so made as to take due note of the low level of prices of agricultural produce now prevailing; and*
- (5) that with reference to paragraph 26 on pages 20 and 21 of the report the progress of reduction of charges on account of reduction of the Public Works Department establishment made in 1931-32 has not been visible and that the cost of establishment should always be subject to periodical examination with reference to works outlay alone and that the execution of works on the system of contracts by open tenders should be largely resorted to.'*

"In the first instance, I shall confine my remarks to the first point. This item relates to the Pykara Hydro-Electric scheme. Originally it was the idea that the commercial system of accounting should be introduced as soon as this work was completed. In the course of the completion of the works, the Government of India decided to abolish the commercial system of accounting so far as they were concerned, and they intimated that in future they will not have any commercial system of accounting, and that the Government of Madras should make their own arrangements with regard to accounting and auditing of the Pykara Hydro-Electric Works. Even when the matter was placed before the Public Accounts Committee, the Government had already resolved by G.O. No. 373, Works, dated 14th February 1933, that the Pykara Hydro-Electric scheme should be deemed to be on the same footing as an irrigation project. According to the Madras Public

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Accounts Department Code, irrigation projects are classed as productive or unproductive according to the conditions laid down there. It is to the effect that an irrigation work for which capital accounts are kept should, until ten years after the date of the closure of the construction of the system, be classed as productive if the net revenue anticipated appears likely to repay on the expiry of that period, the annual interest charges on the capital invested including direct and indirect charges, arrears of simple interest calculated at 6 per cent in the case of works sanctioned on or after 1st August 1921. If it is not expected to yield that return, it would be classed as unproductive. This decision which has been endorsed by the majority of the Public Accounts Committee myself alone dissenting, has placed the Hydro-Electric scheme in a very unsatisfactory condition as I conceive it. What was originally thought to be a very productive scheme, need not be classed now on the same footing as an irrigation work. The principle involved in an irrigation work being classified as productive or unproductive work is a very liberal one. But I do not concede that the same liberal principle should be applied in the case of a commercial concern like the Hydro-Electric Works at Pykara. It is true, Sir, in most of the concerns that Government undertook in recent years, the Government have never been able to show that the enterprise has succeeded to the benefit of the tax-payer. In respect of several concerns, the commercial system of accounting has revealed that a very large number of Government enterprises has failed. Now, Sir, in order to test whether the amount invested on the Pykara Hydro-Electric scheme is really going to lead in the long run to any profit, as was assured when it was started, the best thing to do would be to subject it to the system of commercial accounting. The Government have decided that that should go; and I am sorry that the Public Accounts Committee also has agreed with that. Not merely that; the further question has arisen now—and that is the direct point involved in my amendment this evening—and that is: what is the system of accounting that the Government are now going to introduce? In the note prepared by the Public Works Department, they have proposed an elaborate system of accounting which they want to introduce. I think, Sir, even to this day—I speak subject to correction—they have not come to any decision as to what exactly should be the system to be introduced in regard to the Pykara Hydro-Electric scheme. Probably that question is still under consideration with the Auditor-General or the Accountant-General or some auditing department. Whatever that might be, my complaint is that the note placed before the Public Accounts Committee did not reveal what exactly would be the ultimate cost of the Government scheme to be introduced. They propose to appoint two or three officers for the purpose; and certainly that would involve extra cost to the Government. I submit, that if this cost, the amount of which is not disclosed, is going to be incurred by the Government in regard to the Pykara Hydro-Electric scheme, there is every possibility of the work itself not proving to be a productive one. Already the first step has been taken in declaring that this work should be placed on the same basis as an irrigation work; and per-

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haps the next step will be—God forbid!—that it would be declared as an unproductive work. Already the overhead charges have been very heavy and the proportion, if worked out, would be found to be beyond the necessities of the case. If now you are again going to introduce a system of accounting which will further add to the overhead charges, then necessarily the profit to be realized from the hydro-electric scheme will be very small. On that ground, Sir, I submit that this scheme should not be introduced. The scheme proposed by the engineer should not be accepted. Apart from that, Sir, if the original system which was intended to be applied to this work is to be given up now, there would be no means for the public to know whether this concern is a commercial concern and whether it is going to yield any profit or not. Therefore, the new scheme should not be applied in the case of a purely commercial concern like this. That is my submission with regard to the first item of my amendment.

“The next item is—

‘that with reference to paragraph 19 on page 13 of the report there has been overbudgeting contrary to the Auditor-General’s repeated warnings in respect of Kallars and under Grant XXVIII—Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred—Non-voted, and that no steps have been taken to surrender in time such heavy savings;’

This relates to a case where a large provision was made in the budget, with the knowledge of the actual state of work at the time. I mean that when the provision was made in respect of Kallars, the Government were already in possession of information that the loans that were outstanding had not been realized and that Government themselves had not taken steps to realize those loans. Knowing that and knowing the difficulties in the way of the realization of the loans from the Kallars, the Government provided a huge sum in the budget. In regard also to the other item, regarding Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, the Government were in possession of full information of the progress of collections and distribution; and they anticipated that there would be a large saving. In spite of that, they provided a very huge sum in the budget, out of which Rs. 22 odd lakhs remained undisposed of. Again, at the time of the revised estimates, the Government were in possession of information; and yet, as stated by the Accountant-General, the amount of Rs. 22.38 lakhs was not surrendered in time. The explanation given to the Public Accounts Committee was not satisfactory. The Government merely excused themselves by saying that by oversight the amount was not surrendered. I admit, Sir, by oversight the amount was not surrendered in time; but yet, when the Government knew that the collection under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was rather slow and not up to their expectations, why should they provide for such a huge sum in the budget? Such cases it is that contribute to overbudgeting. Sir, overbudgeting was the common practice some years ago, but now the Hon. the Finance Member should be congratulated, and his Secretary too, for having pruned the practice and used the scissors to see that there was no overbudgeting in expenditure. Still, Sir, we find such items coming up, which show overbudgeting. I appeal to the Government, Sir, to see that when they are

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in possession of information with regard to the gradual progress of the collection and distribution of taxes or the collection of loans, etc., the amounts are surrendered in proper time. Otherwise, instances like these will go far to retard the progress of other works. If these Rs. 25 lakhs for instance had been made available for Part II schemes, a number of them could have been carried out. Such overbudgeting under certain heads make the other heads lose the benefit of the available money. I therefore submit that the present practice, though it obtains only to a very small extent now, should be curtailed in the future.

“The third item of the amendment is—

‘that with reference to paragraph 21 on page 16 of the report, action is called for against the officer or officers responsible for the expenditure on schemes of an experimental nature and of doubtful utility without reference to River Conservancy Works of proved necessity.’

“This is referred to in paragraph 26 at page 51 of the Accountant-General's report which runs thus:—

‘... during the local inspection of a certain division by the Audit office, it was found that the expenditure incurred by that division on River Conservancy Works had increased considerably in 1929-30 and 1930-31, the expenditure in these years being about Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs respectively as compared with the expenditure on these works in the previous three years of Rs. 1.6 lakhs, 3 lakhs and 3.5 lakhs, respectively. The rapid rise in expenditure was brought to the special notice of the head of the department, who, after an inspection of the works, observed that there had been a tendency of late to go in for most costly protective works, that there was absolutely no justification for the high expenditure under plantations and miscellaneous works, that expenditure should be confined only to items of proved necessity without embarking on schemes of experimental nature and of doubtful utility and finally that the total annual expenditure on these works should be limited to about Rs. 2.5 lakhs.’

That was the note of the executive head of the department in respect of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 lakhs which had been spent by the subordinate officers. In the note placed before the Public Accounts Committee, it was explained that this was done under certain circumstances; but all that I am concerned with is that the circumstances as explained to the Committee in justification of this large expenditure, do not leave me convinced. On the other hand, I think that if the officers took the responsibility of spending such huge sums on works of doubtful utility, and on works of no proved necessity, the Government should have taken action against those officers, and particularly when the head of the department had observed that such things ought not to have happened. The Government now explain that they have prescribed a certain limit for future years. Well and good; but the attitude of the Government in regard to the expenditure of these Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 lakhs is not the one that they really should have taken. If the Government are going to rest content with stating that for the future certain limits have been prescribed within which river conservancy works should be undertaken, it would not be a correct attitude on their part; nor would it in any way discourage similar cases in the future. I would therefore urge that action is called for by the Government in this particular instance; the Government note is silent on this point. Such cases do deserve some drastic action, so that they might be held out as examples to those irresponsible officers of the Public Works Department who do

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not even heed to the observations, the remarks and the instructions of the head of their department.

The next item of my amendment is—

‘that with reference to paragraph 22 on pages 16 and 17 of the report, the growth of irrigation under the Cauvery-Mettur Project cannot be adequately speeded up unless the reduction in the water-cess is so made as to take due note of the low level of prices of agricultural produce now prevailing.’

With regard to this item, Sir, the work is nearing completion and there has been a saving of about Rs. 75 lakhs—of course I speak subject to correction. The Government have been warned by the Accountant-General that if they extend the period of bringing the total area contemplated to be served by this project to twelve years, then proportionately, the return from the investment would also be reduced. The percentage of revenue return and the margin of productivity would come down from Rs. 7.49 and Rs. 99.46 lakhs to Rs. 6.75 and Rs. 57.23 lakhs respectively, calculated with reference to the revised revenue forecast. The Accountant-General further remarks that:

‘An increase in the period of growth of new irrigation from eight to twelve years has thus diminished the productivity of the project in spite of the increased annual revenue anticipated. In addition, therefore, to economies in construction and to the realization of the full anticipated revenue at the water-rates prescribed by Government, it is a matter of prime importance that the growth of irrigation is speeded up as much as possible and this will no doubt engage the attention of the Finance Department of the Local Government which is responsible for estimating and watching the revenue receipts of the project.’

All that the Government have proposed to do is to appoint a special officer to enquire into the present condition and also to go about making propaganda for bringing a more extended area under irrigation connected with the Cauvery-Mettur Project. That alone, I submit, Sir, will not be sufficient. Under the conditions now prevailing with regard to the project, they have no doubt saved about 75 lakhs from the original revised estimate and there will not be any possibility to save any further. I think the economies will come to a dead stop with 75 lakhs or thereabouts. Now, according to the proposal of the Government, as explained by the note of the Public Works Department, they will reduce the present water-rate in proportion to the economies they have been able to make in the original estimate. I contend that that will not be adequate. That will not declare it a really productive and profit-yielding project. On the other hand, if they are not going to take into consideration the question of further reducing the water-rate in view of the present fall of prices, in view of the very large sum that they have invested and in view of the economies that are not going to be made hereafter, the project will have to be declared an unproductive one; and the period within which these three lakhs of acres would be brought under cultivation with the waters of the Cauvery-Mettur Project will have to be extended not to 12 years but even to 15 or 18 years. So, I submit, Sir, that in regard to this project, this reduction of water-rate will be so insufficient and insignificant as not to afford any great incentive to irrigation. The question of reducing the water-cess in consideration of the colossal fall in agricultural prices seems to have escaped the attention of the Government.

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It is not enough if they merely appoint a special officer to go into the question. On the other hand, I feel that this aspect cannot be ignored any further if the project is intended to earn any good profit at all. The present position of the project and the growth of irrigation thereunder, as revealed by the note of the Revenue Department, would call for an immediate examination of the question as to whether the percentage return fixed for productive works in general and for the Mettur project in particular should not be lowered in view of the changed conditions. Now, Sir, they have fixed 6 per cent as the unalterable figure as the yield from every project including the Cauvery-Mettur Project. That percentage was fixed years ago and that is being repeated in the case of every irrigation project, whether it be on a very large scale or a small scale. I consider that this is an old and antiquated system of calculation. Do the present circumstances justify that the rate of interest which is expected to be yielded on any project should be increased? No. The circumstances have so far changed that you cannot expect the 6 per cent return. Then the Government of India and the Secretary of State must be addressed on the question as to why this old system of 6 per cent should not be revised and the percentage reduced. Unless that is going to be done, I do not think the Cauvery-Mettur Project is going to be productive and if it is going to be declared an unproductive system, it will be a great loss to the public and also to the ratepayer and the calculations which were based on a return of 7.49 will not be realized and the large investment that has been made on the project would be declared as not yielding any return at all. I therefore suggest very strongly that the Government of Madras should address the Government of India and the Secretary of State as to why this 6 per cent should not be revised and a lower limit be not fixed, at least in the case of the Cauvery-Mettur Project taking into consideration the present circumstances and the discouraging features of the further growth of irrigation, particularly in view of the fall of prices all over the country.

“Then, Sir, the last item of my amendment refers to the Public Works Department and the relation of the cost of establishment to the total outlay, namely:

‘that with reference to paragraph 26 on pages 20 and 21 of the report of the progress of reduction of charges on account of reduction of the Public Works Department establishment made in 1931-32 has not been visible and that the cost of establishment should always be subject to periodical examination with reference to works outlay alone and that the execution of works on the system of contracts by open tenders should be largely resorted to.’

“Sir, in our Province, as hon. Members perhaps know, the proportion of the cost of establishment to the total outlay is still very great. A committee was no doubt appointed to go into the question as to how economies could be effected and that committee is said to have made a report, which was placed at the disposal of the Public Accounts Committee also. Now, the Government in their note sought to justify our ratio on the ground that the ratio of the cost of establishment to the total outlay in the United Provinces, in the Punjab and in Bombay, was about 50 and 60 or 40 and 50. I submit, Sir, that ratio is not a safe guide; and

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how that ratio has been obtained was not made clear to the Public Accounts Committee. Anyhow, the fact that in other provinces the ratio has been higher and that we are keeping within 35 or 40 per cent should not be a consolation or justification. Besides, it was assured by the Government that the result of the recommendation of the Public Works Establishment Committee would be known only in the succeeding years. successive years have elapsed and Government are not in a position to say what exactly was the economy and how it occurred. It would therefore have been better for the Committee to have dealt with the question as to what the result of their recommendations would have been if they had been adopted.

"The Public Works Establishment Committee have admitted that the economic employment of the establishment requires careful examination by the Government. They say in one breath, there is not enough work for the Public Works establishment and if there is enough work they will be able to reduce the ratio of cost of establishment to the total outlay on works. At the same time, they say that the establishment could not be reduced. I have not brought the copy of the report. They say that the present establishment in the Public Works Department is the minimum and that it cannot be reduced. Honourable Members will realize that there is contradiction in terms. If this is the minimum of establishment, then there should be no possibility of any reduction. On the other hand, if there is less work for these officers and the establishment, it means there is some excess in the establishment and more hands have been entertained than are really necessary. If the minimum establishment is capable of spending much more than the amounts placed at their disposal, then it cannot be the real minimum and it must be capable of further reduction. The point as to efficiency is not intelligible either, when it is expected that there is not enough work for the establishment employed, on account of reduced expenditure. Thus, it is evident that the percentage of establishment charges is very high and should be capable of reduction to the absolute minimum.

"Now, Sir, there is one method of reducing the cost of establishment and its ratio to the total expenditure on works and that is commonly known as reducing the work directly done by the Public Works Department and getting all the work done under contract. If the Government would only pursue a policy of resorting in a larger measure to the system of doing every work through contract, there is the possibility of the ratio of cost being reduced. I suggest that the Government do take into consideration this aspect of the question with a view to reduce the cost of establishment. Government should put a stop to the practice of directly dealing with works, even supervision and the employment of coolies by themselves, etc. Unless there is absolute necessity of the work being carried out by the department directly, there should be no recourse to the department itself doing such work. I suggest that the Government should consider this point of view also and see that the cost of establishment is further reduced.

"Further, there is one other point involved in this. The Committee on the recommendation of the Government have accepted to the detriment of the taxpayer and of efficiency of the department itself, and

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to the lack of control by the public and the Legislative Council, the system of not relating the cost of establishment to the total works outlay. I consider that this is a pernicious decision. The very little control or the very little supervision that could be exercised by the person who pays the tax to the Government, is lost by the adoption of such a method. Unless and until we reduce the proportion of the cost of establishment to the actual expenditure on the works, it will not be possible to see whether any work has ended in any benefit to the taxpayer or ended in a loss to him. For instance, if out of Rs. 100 that is going to be invested in a small building, a sum of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 is to be devoured by the person who supervises the work, it does not add to the benefit of the taxpayer who gets only 60 per cent out of the amount that he has to pay. If, on the other hand, the work could be done with 20 per cent and 80 per cent benefit goes to the taxpayer, it would certainly add to the benefit of the taxpayer and the public treasury. The decision of the majority of the Committee in this respect is not conducive either to the nation or to the interests of the public or even to the general taxpayer. I therefore suggest that the present practice should be continued and should not be given up however inconvenient it might be to the Public Works Department. The only reason I find, why this practice is sought to be given up is, that it is inconvenient to the Public Works Department, and that it comes under criticism very often from the public men and public press. Simply because, it is inconvenient to the Public Works Department and would put the department in an awkward hole, Government should not deny the public as to what exactly is the establishment charges on any scheme of work. I therefore submit that the present practice should not be given up and must be continued."

Mr. K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER :—" I second it, Sir."

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* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES :—" Sir, the first point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, relates to the system of accounts maintained for the Pykara scheme. He is afraid that, if we adopt the proposals of the Chief Engineer for a separate system of accounts, we would have to incur additional expenditure. I understand his position is that it will prove very costly and will result in additional overhead charges, rendering the scheme no longer remunerative. Well, Sir, I may explain that, as a matter of fact, the proposals of the Chief Engineer have not been finally adopted. The matter is a very complicated one and is the subject of correspondence between ourselves and the Auditor-General as to how far the Auditor-General can undertake responsibility for anything other than the audit of expenditure. And at the moment we have arrived at a temporary arrangement for one year by which, as a sort of compromise, there is to be an auditor in control. The Accountant-General is to be in general charge and the existing staff is to be continued as a temporary measure until the final form or method of accounting is arrived at. My Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, objected to the system of treating the Pykara scheme on the lines of an irrigation project. The orders passed, I think, have reference only to the period of construction. But the main question as to how we ultimately are going to account for the expenditure and receipts and provide for the calculation of profits, is still under consideration, and I can assure the hon. Member

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that the points that he has pressed on us will not be overlooked when the Government come to arrive at a final decision.

“ The second point to which my hon. Friend draws attention is over-budgeting; he first refers in this connexion to the grant for Kallars and secondly to the failure of the Government, as he says, to issue timely orders to enable surrenders to be made in time. As regards the sum of money covered by the first point relating to the outstanding dues from the Kallars, he puts the figure at Rs. 2,63,000 as the allotment made. May I point out to him that the figure Rs. 2,63,000 includes over a lakh of rupees which has nothing to do with the Kallars but represents loans for the acquisition of house-sites for Adi-Dravidas? The actual amount of money which relates to the Kallar Co-operative Societies which is included in the figure of Rs. 2,63,000 is only Rs. 1,40,000. It is quite true that the heavy overdues of the Kallars had been noticed by the Government at least two years before, and special orders were passed to deal with that position. In October 1931, that is after the Budget for 1931-32 had been passed, the Commissioner of Labour was asked to take vigorous steps to collect these arrears and to submit quarterly statements of demand, collection and balance relating to these loans, so that Government might be kept informed of the position. But it was not until March 1932 that the Commissioner of Labour who controlled these loans (and not the Government) issued orders restricting the advances to Kallars in view of the poor collections. In subsequent years the Budget provision for Kallar grants has been considerably reduced owing to the very bad collections, and quite recently Government have called for an annual review of the position by the Commissioner of Labour in addition to the quarterly statements which had been prescribed. It is hoped that by these measures we shall have a more effective check in the matter of budgeting in respect of these loans and that we shall avoid over-budgeting.

“ Then, the other point which my Friend, has taken exception to is that the Government did not issue timely orders to enable surrenders to be made in time. I already mentioned that the orders in question were issued by the Commissioner of Labour who controls these loans and not by the Government, and his orders were too late to be effective as regards over-budgeting. On the general question of over-budgeting, as the hon. Member is aware, the Finance Department have been taking special steps in the matter. It is quite true, as he pointed out—and I think I admitted it in one of my Budget speeches, probably for 1931-32—that it had existed and we were taking steps to correct it. The hon. Member, referring to this point, has asked ‘ Why is it allowed still to go on? ’ I am rather puzzled by that remark because this matter relates to the Budget of 1931-32 and not to the up-to-date Budget. Therefore he is now criticising the budgeting of a period before steps were taken to check over-budgeting and not the present period. He is entirely right when he says that over-budgeting should be checked in future, and I hope that the efforts that we are making and have made in that direction will have the desired effect.

“ The third matter to which he has drawn attention is the expenditure relating to the Godavari conservancy. My Hon. Colleague, the

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Revenue Member will, with your permission, Sir, reply to that point as also to the points covering water-cess.

"That brings me then to the last point which my hon. Friend, dealt with, that is, the Public Works Establishment charges. There is one point in connexion with the Mettur Project to which my hon. Friend, drew attention, and that is the general question as to whether, in view of the falling interest rates, the standard figure of 6 per cent as representing the return from a good productive scheme should not be re-examined. As to that I have only to say that I am quite willing that we should go into that question. But it is not a matter which we can deal with ourselves as we have to address the Government of India about it. The existing rate of 6 per cent was fixed in 1921-22, by the Secretary of State. It was suggested in 1927, when there was a conference of financial representatives that the rate should be reduced to about 5 per cent. But at that time the Government of India intimated that they had examined the question of reducing the existing rate with reference to the trend of the rate of interest at which they themselves could borrow and came to the conclusion that the standard of productivity could not at present be reduced. That is what they said in 1927. The rate of interest on the Government of India's borrowings at the present time, the effective rate, is about $4\frac{1}{4}$ now, as it was in 1927 also, so that it is rather doubtful whether they would reconsider their former decision. But, as I said, I am willing to consider the question on my hon. Friend's suggestion and see whether we are likely to derive any benefit by taking up the matter with them.

"Then, the last point my hon. Friend raised was about the Public Works Establishment charges. He attacked the Public Works Committee with, may I say, considerable effect. The position, as already stated, I think, is that we have in the past three years effected very considerable reductions in the amount of works expenditure. Under the Irrigation Department it has gone down from about Rs. 73 lakhs in 1930-31, to about Rs. 59 lakhs in 1932-33. Under Civil Works, Roads and Buildings, it has gone down from nearly Rs. 87 lakhs to Rs. 51 lakhs during the same period. The result of that is that the establishment charges in the same period under Irrigation have gone down from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs and under Civil Works it has gone down from Rs. $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to roughly Rs. $15\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. So that, we have made a considerable reduction in the establishment charges. But the point I want to stress is, that it is much easier to reduce works expenditure than it is to reduce establishment charges. If you take the figures for 1932-33, and compare the establishment charges of Rs. $15\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs with the works outlay of Rs. 51 lakhs for the same period, we still have 31 per cent as compared with 29 and 26 in the previous years. There must inevitably be a lag between the rate at which you get rid of your establishment and the rate at which you reduce your expenditure. Another point which I think has to be borne in mind is that there is always a certain irreducible minimum of work to be done for which a certain minimum of establishment is necessary. What exactly that minimum is it is very difficult to say. The Public Works Committee

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thought that the existing establishment was the minimum and they went further and said, I think, that it was scarcely worth while to go into the question at all. On that may I say that there is room for further examination, and I think that was in effect the view of the Public Accounts Committee. In my opinion, although it is not possible to base the staff solely on the outlay, this has to be regarded as an important factor. And when the financial conditions become a bit more stable, that is to say, when we may hope that we shall cease to be compelled to effect these drastic cuts in expenditure, I hope it will be possible to relate more satisfactorily the cost of establishment to the works expenditure. I can assure the hon. Member that we shall not lose sight of the desirability of observing as far as possible a relation of that kind."

* The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, the first point with which I have to deal is the question of the expenditure on conservancy works in Godavari. Previous to 1921 there was a special conservancy division in charge of these works. As a measure of retrenchment that division was abolished in 1921, but it was found necessary to revive it again in 1927. Previous to the abolition, the expenditure every year usually exceeded 2 lakhs. In 1920-21 the expenditure was Rs. 2,37,000. After the abolition the annual expenditure fell very materially and was generally a little over a lakh, and in 1924-25 it was as low as Rs. 84,000.

"The result was that the works fell into a bad state of repair. For want of funds no permanent protection works were done but only temporary works during high floods to safeguard the margins. Considerable leeway had to be made after the revival of the division in 1927 and during the next four years, 3, 3½, 5 and 6 lakhs respectively were spent. The Chief Engineer inspected the works in December 1931 and then made the remarks quoted by the Accountant-General that the expenditure had gone up considerably. He expressed the view that the total expenditure should not be allowed to exceed 3 lakhs, and that it should be nearer 2½ than 3 lakhs. Taking the ten years 1921 to 1931, I find that the total expenditure in the ten years was 25 lakhs, i.e., just 2½ lakhs a year. The expenditure taken as a whole has therefore not been unduly high even according to the views of the late Chief Engineer. Recently in October last there were floods in Godavari, a considerable quantity of sand was deposited in front of the main sluices in the Godavari Eastern delta so that the river water was completely cut off from the head sluices. The only way in which the local officers were able to divert water to the eastern delta was through the scouring sluices at the eastern end of the anicut. Anyone who has seen the sand shoal would realize what an extremely dangerous situation had resulted from its formation. It would have been a very serious matter if water had been completely cut off, as it nearly was, from the whole of the eastern delta. By the time I went there in January, a small channel had been dug to connect the head-sluices with the main river and steps were being taken to clear a larger channel. That may form some palliative for the time being. Naturally I asked what was the reason for such a thing happening now as it never happened before and the answer was the cause was the neglect of the work of conservancy between the

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Rajahmundry bridge and the Dowleshweram anicut owing to retrenchment. The results of the retrenchment have been very serious as we now see and I feel the engineers were fully justified in taking what measures they could to overcome the unwise economies in the past.

"As regards the rates of water-cess in the Mettur area in Tanjore district the hon. Member seems to think that the Government had not taken into consideration the present low prices. I can assure the hon. Member that we have very carefully considered this point and will also consider it when the question of the permanent reduction in the water-rates owing to reduction in the cost of the Mettur Project is taken into consideration. We have already provided in the rules which have been published for considerable reduction in the water-cess during this year and next year. The rates, generally speaking, are one-third of what we might call the standard rates for Mettur this year. These are subject to the general suspension of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on account of the present economic situation. Up to the end of December 1933 the new area under cultivation amounted to 29,560 acres against the forecast of 32,000 for the first crop. The second crop amounted to 2,000 acres in addition. I think, Sir, it may be said that we have done very well this year considering the low prices and the opposition that was organized against the scheme. As regards the future we have asked the Board of Revenue to submit definite recommendations as to the rates of water-cess which should be charged in the next two faslis and directed that they should give very careful consideration to the prevailing prices. I may mention that I had a conference at Mettur myself last October on this question and it was then very carefully considered with special reference to low prices."

Mr. BASEER AHMED SAYEED:—"If it is the wish of the Hon. the Finance Member and the Hon. the Revenue Member and since I think the general belief is that the purpose of this amendment has been served I may not press the amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon. the Finance Member's motion was put and carried.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again on Friday the 23rd at 11 a.m."

V.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

^a 1. G.O. No. 400, L. & M., dated 22nd January 1934, extending the term of members of certain panchayats.

^b 2. G.O. No. 33, Development, dated 9th January 1934, recording the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Government Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras.

^c 3. G.O. No. 61 I., dated 6th January 1934, abandoning the Mella-ragu project, Guntur.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

^b Printed separately.

^c Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 114-115 infra.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 645 asked by A. M. Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1934, page 13 supra.]

Answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c).

	Cadre of Superinten- dents.	Cadre of upper division clerks.	Cadre of lower division clerks.
(a) Number of leave vacancies in 1933..	6	19	8
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
	(1) 0 3 0	(1) 0 3 14	(1) 0 4 0
	(2) 0 2 1	(2) 0 1 28	(2) 0 6 0
	(3) 0 0 18	(3) 0 0 18	(3) 0 1 21
	(4) 0 1 15	(4) 0 0 15	(4) 0 4 0
	(5) 0 0 13	(5) 0 1 1	(5) 0 1 12
	(6) 0 1 18	(6) 0 4 0	(6) 0 1 0
		(7) 0 0 3	(7) 0 0 24
		(8) 0 0 10	(8) 0 1 4
		(9) 0 1 23	
(b) Duration of the vacancies		(10) 0 0 12	
		(11) 0 1 0	
		(12) 0 1 12	
		(13) 0 0 17	
		(14) 0 1 8	
		(15) 0 0 10	
		(16) 0 4 18	
		(17) 0 2 29	
		(18) 0 0 10	
		(19) 0 0 21	
(c) Number of vacancies in which—			
(i) Upper division clerks were appointed to act as Superintendents.	6		
(ii) Lower division clerks were appointed to act as upper division clerks.	1	(Appointed in a vacancy resulting from the promotion of an upper division clerk as a Superintendent.)	
(iii) Outsiders in the list published by the Madras Services Commission were appointed as direct recruits—			
(1) to act as upper division clerks.	Nil.		
(2) to act as lower division clerks.	3		

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 647 asked by Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1934, page 14 supra.]

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, dated 20th December 1933, No. 776-S.E.

[Drains—Kistna Western delta—Bapatla taluk—Legislative Council question.]

The area liable to submersion in the taluk of Bapatla (the portion between Bapatla and Tenali) can for the purposes of drainage be divided into two basins, viz. (1) Kollimerla basin and (2) the Appikatlal basin:—

(1) *Kollimerla basin*.—This comprises of the area between Commamur canal and the Steels channel on the north and the west, Ramanappa channel and its branches and the Etheru channel on the south, and Srirangapuram channel on the east. The villages affected in this basin are (a) Vallabharaopalem, (b) Upparapalem, (c) Nandur and (d) Bodipalem. This basin covers an extent of about 50 square miles and is flooded by the Kollimerla drain which receives drainage through the Jupudi and Doppalapudi affluents on the left, the Pandrapad affluent, the Dundugalmetta and Chundurupalli drains on the right. During times of abnormally heavy rainfall, the villages of Vallabharaopalem, Upparapalem and Nandur, being low in level, are mostly subject to severe submersion.

(2) *Appikatlal basin*.—This comprises of the area bounded by the new Valicherla channel in the west, Ramanappa channel and its branches, and Ethuru channel on the north, Tungabhadra drain on the east and the Nallamada drain on the south and covers an extent of about 16 square miles. The villages affected are (a) Appikatlal and (b) Nereduballi. This area is submerged in the floods of the Marripudi drain and the Appikatlal drain, the latter served by two minor drains, viz., (1) the Inagarthipad drain and (2) Gopapuram affluent.

The drains in the Kollimerla basin have been functioning satisfactorily except in the lower reach of the Kollimerla drain from 4/5 to 10/6 (at Guntur-Bapatla road crossing) which has a very meandering course. It is proposed to straighten the course in this reach, and necessary plans and estimates have been prepared and submitted to the Superintending Engineer. The execution of this straight cut will afford considerable relief to the lands now affected by submersion. In the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 repairs to an extent of nearly Rs. 3,000 have been annually carried out for removing shoals and easing the curves for free discharge of the drainage in the Kollimerla drain.

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The drains in the Appikatla basin are in an efficient condition and are functioning satisfactorily. There seem to be no complaints of submersion in this area in years of normal rainfall. Silt clearance, was done in the year 1932 in Appikatla, Inagarthipad and Marripudi drains for Rs. 1,100, Rs. 700 and Rs. 300, respectively.

A statement showing the remissions granted in these villages during the last three years is appended. The remission granted were greatest in the year 1931, as in this year there were abnormal rains.

General.—These drains fall into the old course of the Nallamada drain below the point of diversion which joins the Tungabhadra drain. There is scope for improving the drainage facilities in this area by removing bends and excavating straight cuts wherever necessary for the Tungabhadra drain below the Railway bridge and below the Allur straight cut. The course below the Allur straight cut up to its infall into the Salt Creek below Nizampatam Lock is further blocked up by Forest growth on either side, and it is essential to remove this obstruction. The Forest Department have permitted us to do the clearing and estimate is under preparation.

Appendix.

Statement showing the remissions of land revenue granted on account of excess or deficiency of water, during the last three years in the portion between Bapatla and Tenali.

Names of villages. (1)	Years and amounts remitted.								
	1930.			1931.			1932.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Vadlamudi	5	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mannava	23	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vallabharaopalem	844	0	0	1,586	14	0	374	14	0
Upparapalem	22	15	0	264	8	0	11	4	0
Nandur	344	4	0	565	2	0	310	8	0
Bodipalem	53	3	0	91	1	0	112	15	0
Garikipad	..	..	..	143	11	0	138	2	0
Etheru	..	..	..	66	9	0	..	..	..
Neredupalli	..	..	..	342	12	0	..	..	..
Appikatla	..	..	..	132	5	0	..	..	..
Gopapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	0

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 648 asked by A. M. Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1934, page 15 supra.]

(1)

Statement showing contribution realized for repairs to minor irrigation works during 1930-31.

District.	Approximate value of work performed on irrigation works by customary labour.	Amount of contribution in lieu of labour levied under section 6 of Act I of 1858.	Voluntary contributions towards repairs to irrigation works executed by the Revenue or the Public Works Department.	
			In labour.	In money.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam	1,443	..	26	..
Godavari, East	322	..	..	1,234
Godavari, West	525	280	..	..
Kistna	..	175	..	2,137
Guntur	..	2,252	..	..
Nellore	1,586	2,569	..	..
Cuddapah	2,408	1,030	..	..
Anantapur	3,058	2,021	..	1,303
Bellary	..	636	..	..
Kurnool	..	2,856	..	..
Chingleput	23,530	13,316	..	..
Chittoor	31,971	223	2,917	1,532
North Arcot	54,868	7,022	..	..
South Arcot	26,277	9,035	..	3,668
Tanjore	4,47,844	100	586	..
Trichinopoly	7,446	5,051	..	289
Madura	..	9,089	..	..
Ramnad	1,177	..	..	..
Tinnevely	664	125	..	96
Salem	7,120	4,984	428	..
Coimbatore	..	5,033	..	..

Statement showing contribution realized for repairs to minor irrigation works during 1931-32.

Vizagapatam	1,940	..	..	..
Godavari, East	..	..	..	111
Godavari, West	..	550	..	..
Guntur	..	356	..	..
Nellore	1,079	936	..	..
Cuddapah	2,862	2,578	..	..
Anantapur	2,025	1,620	..	1,711
Bellary	..	89	..	..
Kurnool	..	1,253	..	..
Chingleput	14,138	4,995	..	..
Chittoor	39,688	886	100	2,818
North Arcot	56,853	3,808	2,795	..
South Arcot	22,083	9,386	..	139
Tanjore	38,329	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	5,363	4,610	..	..
Madura	705	6,854	..	..
Ramnad	926	..	..	..
Tinnevely	4,140	1,297	..	..
Coimbatore	..	7,441	..	..
Salem	2,458	1,848	737	..

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(2)

*Statement showing expenditure on minor irrigation works during
1930-31 and 1931-32.*

District.	Expenditure on works in		District.	Expenditure on works in	
	1930-31.	1931-32.		1930-31.	1931-32.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	62,525	66,364	North Arcot ..	1,09,520	1,90,497
Vizagapatam ..	54,516	45,571	South Arcot ..	1,37,861	1,58,771
Godavari, East.	63,874	62,887	Tanjore ..	53,935	41,738
Godavari, West.	28,511	29,047	Trichinopoly ..	71,901	61,816
Kistna ..	23,702	10,929	Madura ..	84,055	66,281
Guntur ..	51,405	55,350	Ramnad ..	73,999	72,000
Nellore ..	37,329	46,836	Tinnevely ..	91,637	71,122
Cuddapah ..	72,970	51,792	Coimbatore ..	10,285	23,551
Anantapur ..	59,404	53,197	Salem ..	90,992	61,315
Bellary ..	16,401	22,839	Malabar ..	55	55
Kurnool ..	31,962	18,932			
Madras ..	2,492	50			
Chingleput ..	86,618	1,44,195	Total ..	13,57,961	14,28,121
Chittoor ..	42,012	72,986			

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 650 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1934, page 18 supra.]

*Resolutions passed at the Conference of landholders of
South Kanara held at Puttur on 3rd December 1933.*

I. "That this Conference expresses its keen regret that at a time when there is such unprecedented economic distress, privation and misery prevailing amongst the agriculturists of this district the Government should, in spite of all representations, be still persisting in introducing resettlement in this district.

"This Conference earnestly appeals to Government to drop all further resettlement operations in the district until the present distress is well-tided over and the principles of Land Revenue and Settlement are put on a statutory basis by the new legislatures which are shortly to come into being."

Proposed by Dr. K. Vittal Shetty, seconded by Mr. Shankernarayana Rao and supported by Mr. K. S. Adiga and Mr. Kasaragod Narasinga Nayak.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

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II. "That the present prices of rice which is the main agricultural produce of this district, are below even the commutation rate at the last settlement whilst the standard and cost of life and taxes in various shapes have gone up very much since the introduction of the last settlement. The whole basis of the settlement has altogether failed in its practical application to the conditions now prevailing with the result that it has become impossible to pay the existing assessment in its entirety. This Conference therefore requests Government to remit at least 25 per cent of the assessment in the district in the current year failing which bankruptcy of the agriculturists is inevitable."

Proposed by Mr. Dharmasthal Manjaya Hegde, seconded by Mr. Mahmud Schamnad, M.L.C., supported by Mr. Collerkeri Krishna Rao and Mr. Achinadka Nagappaya.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

III. "That whilst most civilized Governments are making herculean efforts to counteract the evil effects of the present depression, particularly amongst the agriculturist classes, by various means such as extension of credit, granting of subsidies, retrenchment in salaries and establishments and fixation of exchange, this Conference is pained and surprised to find that the Indian and the Provincial Governments are making no serious attempts whatever to do any of these things. Their main concern appears to be the collection of revenue at all costs whilst the Government's leech-like policy to the ratio of 1s. 6d. has gravely accentuated the present distress. This Conference, therefore, requests the Governments, Indian and Provincial, to take up the problems seriously and undertake real ameliorative measures and give immediate relief to the agriculturists."

Proposed by Mr. K. R. Achar and seconded by Mr. U. C. S. Bhatt, M.L.C.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

IV. "(a) That this Conference wholeheartedly supports the memorandum recently submitted by the Secretary of the Association to the Hon. the Law Member on the withdrawal of the forest concessions in the district and submits to Government that it is entirely erroneous to call the rights in question 'concessions.' They are really the immemorial rights and privileges of the landholders of this district. The Conference therefore most emphatically submits that any infringement of the said rights will make cultivation in this district practically impossible. Whilst deploring the recent withdrawal of the 'concessions' in some of the reserves and the threatened withdrawal in others this Conference requests Government to cancel the order of withdrawal at once.

"(b) This Conference views with alarm the attempts by the Forest Department to afforest fresh reserves near highly cultivated areas round about the village of Puncheda in the Puttur taluk. The

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Conference requests Government not to create fresh reserves in the district. On the other hand it requests Government to disafforest the coastal reserves and make lands available for cultivation to the increasing population of the coastal parts of the district.

“(c) This Conference desires to bring to the notice of the Government that great hardship is being caused to the ryots residing in the vicinity of the reserve forests of this district by entirely closing the reserves for grazing in case of accidental fires to the reserves for which the ryots are not responsible and by charging rent for channel water flowing from the reserves to lands under cultivation.

“(d) This Conference submits to Government that on account of the increasing density and forest growth in the reserves, the areas available for grazing are becoming less and less. This Conference submits that the cattle in this district, particularly bovine, are small and puny compared with the cattle of the East Coast districts. The grazing fees on the large number of cattle kept by a ryot mostly for purposes of manure or cultivation fall very heavily on the poor ryots. This Conference therefore requests Government to cancel the fees and make grazing totally free or at least to charge nominal fees.

“(e) This Conference views with grave concern the solicitude of Government to preserve wild life in the province which in this district at any rate is causing irreparable hardship, loss and misery to human life, cattle and crops of the cultivators of the district.”

Proposed by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, ex-M.L.C., seconded by Reverend Father Siqueira, and supported by Mr. Brahmar Var Thimmannachar, Mr. Bellare Narayana Sheka, and Mr. Kilar Ramachandraya.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

V. “(a) This Conference requests the Members of the Legislative Council of the district to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council to facilitate the easy collection of rents from tenants as the remedy of civil litigation is extremely tardy and ruinous to the landlord and the tenant.

“(b) This Conference requests the Members of the Legislative Council of the district and the President of this Conference to do their best in the matter of the above resolutions.”

Proposed by Mr. Kasaragod Narsing Nayak and seconded by Mr. N. S. Krishna Rao.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 656 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1934, page 21 supra.]

General Fund (Ordinary).

Name of taluk board.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	or Surplus deficit.	Amount trans- ferred to Capital Ac. counts.	Closing balance.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Anantapur—							
1 Gooty ..	18,185	14,540	23,025	—	8,485	1,000	8,700
2 Kalyandrug ..	—	3,209	4,910	—	2,760	..	5,969
3 Dharmavaram.	3,877	4,271	11,170	—	6,899	..	3,022
4 Kadiri ..	—	237	8,723	—	947	..	1,184
5 Hindupur ..	—	1,308	12,032	+	1,180	..	128
6 Madakasira ..	—	1,792	4,422	—	5,504	..	7,296
Arcot, North—							
7 Gudiyattam ..	2,220	12,700	15,690	—	2,990	230	1,000
8 Vellore ..	—	190	6,170	—	3,920	2,090	6,200
9 Cheyyar ..	2,640	12,830	13,960	—	1,130	Nil.	2,120
10 Tiruppattur ..	—	1,920	12,190	—	2,530	80	4,530
11 Arni ..	—	310	5,780	—	4,510	200	5,020
12 Wandiwash ..	2,140	11,720	11,900	—	180	1,250	710
Arcot, South—							
13 Gingee ..	840	17,660	17,960	—	300	..	540
Bellary—							
14 Adoni ..	—	300	15,410	—	5,490	..	5,790
15 Alur ..	2,230	13,200	14,550	—	1,350	..	880
16 Bellary ..	—	8,818	11,650	—	1,390	..	10,208
17 Kudligi ..	—	155	2,270	—	6,665	..	6,820
Chingleput—							
18 Tiruvallur ..	3,000	23,900	25,170	—	1,270	Nil.	1,730
19 Sriperumbudur.	400	13,430	13,440	—	10	Nil.	390
20 Saidapet ..	—	3,110	19,390	—	2,260	2,200	3,050
Chittoor—							
21 Vayalpad ..	1,450	15,020	15,780	—	760	..	690
22 Chandragiri ..	19,320	13,430	15,070	—	1,640	3,590	14,090
Coimbatore—							
23 Bhavani ..	9,819	21,030	27,090	—	6,060	3,100	659
24 Pollachi ..	8,822	26,190	29,170	—	2,980	200	5,642
25 Udamalpet ..	2,300	11,130	12,510	—	1,380	..	920
26 Kollegal ..	2,335	14,310	16,170	—	1,860	..	475
Cuddapah—							
27 Jammalamadugu.	5,854	16,710	20,580	—	3,870	1,000	984
28 Rajampet ..	6,149	9,720	11,690	—	1,970	..	4,179
29 Siddhavattam.	3,217	5,970	7,970	—	2,000	..	1,217
30 Proddatur ..	6,019	15,605	16,530	—	925	350	4,744
31 Cuddapah ..	5,085	19,105	22,745	—	3,640	..	1,445
Ganjam—							
32 Goomsur ..	9,210	11,490	15,190	—	3,700	Nil.	5,510
Godavari, East—							
33 Rajahmundry..	8,062	27,200	28,180	—	980	3,000	4,082
Godavari, West—							
34 Narasapur ..	6,768	12,543	23,270	—	10,727	6,256	10,215
Guntur—							
35 Vinukonda ..	—	535	4,234	—	8,149	..	8,684
36 Gurzala ..	—	9,123	12,860	—	4,430	..	13,553
37 Narasaraopet ..	—	5,796	19,040	+	60	650	6,386
38 Tenali ..	—	18,655	31,780	—	4,590	8,920	5,145
39 Repalle ..	—	19,330	18,570	—	6,030	12,500	800
Kanara, South—							
40 Kasaragod ..	—	365	34,360	—	24,650	9,710	335
Kistna—							
41 Bezwada ..	—	15,788	34,039	—	637	6,630	8,521
42 Nandigama ..	—	1,165	21,990	—	460	Nil.	705

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APPENDIX

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General Fund (Ordinary)—cont.

Name of taluk board.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	or Surplus deficit.	Amount trans- ferred to Capital Ac- counts.	Closing balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kurnool—						
43 Pattikonda ..	2,210	10,195	12,020	— 1,825	..	385
44 Dhone ..	3,870	8,500	10,150	— 1,650	165	2,220
45 Koilkuntla ..	10,590	15,600	20,530	— 4,930	..	5,660
46 Sirvel ..	4,850	16,970	17,560	— 590	..	4,260
47 Markapur ..	— 8,780	9,420	10,460	— 1,040	..	9,820
48 Cumbum ..	— 24,180	7,500	12,560	— 5,060	..	29,240
53 Kurnool ..	6,340	17,390	18,450	— 1,060	400	4,880
Madura—						
50 Dindigul ..	15,945	42,550	46,900	— 4,350	6,250	5,345
51 Madura ..	15,489	39,140	43,120	— 3,980	6,636	4,873
52 Periyakulam ..	20,960	35,200	43,580	— 8,380	4,200	8,380
53 Tirumangalam ..	19,000	34,810	36,900	— 2,090	4,200	12,710
Malabar—						
54 Chirakkal ..	5,600	28,460	33,200	— 4,740	900	40
55 Kottayam ..	2,270	14,520	14,850	— 330	100	1,840
Nellore—						
56 Darsi ..	2,810	8,070	8,370	— 300	..	2,510
57 Podili ..	1,720	5,460	7,930	— 2,470	..	750
58 Kanigiri ..	4,850	8,440	10,060	— 1,620	..	3,230
59 Kandukur ..	8,283	15,750	15,930	— 180	1,150	6,953
60 Udayagiri ..	4,300	5,820	8,950	— 3,130	940	230
61 Atmakur ..	1,852	13,370	16,860	— 3,490	..	1,638
62 Nellore ..	4,760	24,330	26,430	— 2,150	620	1,990
63 Rapur ..	2,000	10,490	9,970	+ 520	4,000	1,480
64 Venkatagiri ..	2,476	6,790	8,550	— 1,760	..	716
65 Gudur ..	3,430	13,930	16,740	— 2,810	..	620
66 Sulurpet ..	2,950	13,740	15,870	— 2,130	..	820
Ramnad—						
67 Srivilliputtur ..	4,300	32,220	32,230	— 10	1,380	2,910
68 Aruppukkottai ..	18,850	14,845	19,610	— 4,765	10,190	3,895
69 Ramnad ..	20,910	28,054	36,380	— 8,326	10,700	1,884
70 Sivaganga ..	19,415	44,250	57,430	— 13,180	4,000	2,235
71 Tirupattur ..	17,380	51,470	60,610	— 9,140	2,070	6,170
Salem—						
72 Hosur ..	8,634	15,695	20,755	— 5,060	..	3,574
73 Krishnagiri ..	7,695	17,630	20,700	— 3,070	..	4,625
74 Dhanmapuri ..	2,290	18,520	19,080	— 560	..	1,730
75 Harur ..	1,345	11,228	12,155	— 927	..	418
76 Omalur ..	7,780	9,680	15,370	— 5,690	..	2,090
77 Attur ..	9,530	12,001	15,580	— 3,579	2,500	3,451
78 Tiruchengodu ..	7,650	20,790	27,210	— 6,420	..	1,230
Tanjore—						
79 Papanasam ..	3,490	38,660	39,290	— 630	1,390	1,470
80 Nannilam ..	7,260	40,700	43,660	— 2,960	2,500	1,800
81 Negapatam ..	9,230	36,480	40,150	— 3,670	1,180	4,380
82 Mannargudi ..	7,560	17,840	22,430	— 4,590	1,450	1,520
83 Tiruturaipundi ..	7,610	15,900	22,320	— 6,420	..	1,190
84 Pattukkottai ..	16,000	30,260	36,850	— 6,590	1,000	8,410
Tinnevely—						
85 Sankarankoyil ..	20,559	24,410	27,650	— 3,240	8,100	9,219
Trichinopoly—						
86 Karur ..	16,010	26,790	26,850	— 60	14,000	1,950
87 Kulittalai ..	17,360	24,150	38,270	— 14,120	2,100	1,140
88 Musiri ..	— 960	26,070	30,360	— 4,290	..	5,250
89 Perambalur ..	1,410	12,750	13,350	— 600	..	810
90 Trichinopoly ..	1,030	24,740	24,960	— 220	..	810
Vizagapatam—						
91 Vizianagram ..	3,230	24,685	26,914	— 2,229	Nil.	1,001
92 Palkonda ..	5,040	34,332	38,332	— 4,010	Nil.	1,030
93 Salur ..	1,960	10,890	16,320	— 5,430	..	7,390

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II. Elementary Education Fund.

Name of taluk board.				Opening balance.	Receipts.	Charges.	Closing balance.
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Punganur	..	..	2,510	27,680	28,530	1,660
2	Rajampet	..	..	4,436	24,980	25,940	3,476
3	Kovur	..	..	Figures not given.	56,910	59,430	Not known.
4	Palmaner	..	..	3,750	17,324	18,380	2,694
5	Puttur (Chittoor district)	..	..	3,460	18,848	21,150	1,158
6	Tiruttani	..	..	3,430	19,736	23,610	— 444
7	Darsi	..	..	380	13,807	15,330	— 1,143
8	Kavali	..	..	455	22,875	23,550	— 220
9	Kumbakonam	..	..	340	44,420	44,740	20
10	Sankarankoil	..	..	11,431	43,430	44,300	10,561
11	Markapur	..	..	Figures not given.	27,480	28,690	Not known.
12	Chittoor	..	..	3,060	58,054	60,520	594
13	Polur	..	..	5,090	50,300	52,180	3,210
14	Mannargudi	..	..	11,450	33,650	40,630	4,470
15	Kalahasti	..	..	6,750	13,470	13,950	6,270
16	Madanapalli	..	..	3,360	37,460	38,200	2,620
17	Kurnool	..	..	1,570	39,372	39,600	1,342
18	Tanjore	..	..	2,850	87,787	89,690	947
19	Chingleput	..	..	11,620	44,070	52,290	3,400
20	Shiyali	..	..	1,011	19,614	20,366	259
21	Mayavaram	..	..	1,241	39,662	40,903	..
22	Tindivanam	..	..	630	63,371	63,500	50
23	Palladam	..	..	4,263	57,230	61,310	183
24	The Nilgiris District Board.	..	..	1,448	25,815	56,260	1,003
25	Udipi	..	..	5,680	71,820	77,500	..
26	Kurumbranad	..	..	11,160	96,260	1,02,540	4,880
27	Calicut	..	..	6,580	79,550	82,590	3,540
28	Kallakurchi	..	..	8,000	63,480	67,250	4,230
29	Vayalpad	..	..	1,660	32,930	38,700	— 4,100
30	Perambalur	..	..	2,301	54,870	56,250	921
31	Gobichettipalayam	..	..	1,646	63,570	64,400	816
32	Chipurupalle	..	..	— 2,008	23,635	32,021	— 10,394
33	Vizianagram	..	..	— 3,872	43,943	63,705	— 23,634
34	Hindupur	..	..	11,583	31,150	36,170	6,563
35	Bandar	..	..	6,700	1,18,730	1,20,100	5,330
36	Gudur	..	..	660	16,910	17,380	190
37	Tadepalligudem	..	..	1,217	53,760	53,850	1,127
38	Tanuku	..	..	31,984	66,400	77,380	21,004
39	Ramachandrapuram	..	..	5,567	1,44,370	1,50,920	— 983
40	Guntur	..	..	14,932	55,260	65,500	4,692
41	Venukonda	..	..	4,058	21,830	25,448	— 3,560
42	Tirupattar	..	..	2,200	65,100	66,180	1,220
43	Repalle	..	..	40,947	54,100	56,300	38,747
44	Lalgudi	..	..	3,440	54,650	56,610	1,480
45	Omalur	..	..	..	55,650	61,350	..
46	Bobbili	..	..	— 1,120	29,990	43,880	— 5,010
47	Salur	..	..	— 1,050	16,350	17,650	— 2,350
48	Rayadrug	..	..	20	7,810	15,920	— 8,090
49	Chandragiri	..	..	8,900	22,410	22,630	8,680
50	Bezwada	..	..	15,640	74,120	87,520	2,240

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 658 asked by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1934, page 23 supra.]

Ordinary toll receipts (gross) for the five years ending 1930-31.

(Figures taken from the General Reviews.)

(1)	Government.*	Local boards.	Municipalities.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1926-27	82,704	33,59,642	18,25,395
1927-28	92,267	34,68,465	19,20,013
1928-29	3,78,844	37,13,363	19,93,334
1929-30	3,36,683	43,16,148	21,71,518
1930-31	3,02,560	40,37,515	20,51,910

* Information regarding toll receipts in respect of Forest roads in the Presidency is not included and has been called for.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 662 asked by S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1934, page 25 supra.]

Statement.

Name of District Educational Council.	* Total number of members.	Hindus.	Christians.	Muslims.	Others.	Seats vacant.
Anantapur	18	11	3	3	1	..
Arcot, North	29	20	6	2	1	..
Arcot, South	21	11	4	1	2	3
Bellary	22	14	1	1	2	4
Chingleput	21	13	5	1	1	1
Chittoor	20	14	1	1	..	4
Coimbatore	29	18	5	3	1	2
Cuddapah	19	13	4	1	1	..
Ganjam	20	12	1	3	..	4
Godavari, East	24	16	4	1	1	2
Godavari, West	21	9	8	1	1	2
Guntur	27	17	6	1	1	2
South Kanara	26	18	3	4	1	..
Kistna	28	12	7	2	1	6
Kurnool	19	12	3	2	1	1
Madras	24	14	6	3	1	..
Madura	28	16	7	1	1	3
Malabar	24	14	3	6	1	..
Nellore	25	17	4	2	1	1
Nilgiris, the	10	1	6	..	1	2
Ramnad	22	13	6	1	1	1
Salem	20	15	3	1	1	..
Tanjore	31	19	6	..	1	5
Tinnevely	24	7	12	3	2	..
Trichinopoly	28	17	5	3	1	2
Vizagapatam	26	20	3	..	1	2

*Excluding ex officio members.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item V—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 102 supra.]

G.O. No. 61 I., dated 6th January 1934.

READ—the following paper :—

*Reference from the Irrigation Development Board, dated
23rd November 1933, No. I.D.B.-375/33-2.*

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SOUTER, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
President.

Read—the following :—

(1)

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., B.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, through the Irrigation Development Board, dated 11th October 1933, No. 764/32-C-3.

In October 1928, the Government approved the proposals of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to gauge the Nagaleru stream in the Guntur district to find out whether sufficient water was available for a reservoir across the stream. The necessary establishment and expenditure were also sanctioned. The gaugings of the Nagaleru were taken during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, and the Superintending Engineer has submitted a report on the results of the gauging observations taken. The gauge readings have been examined, and the discharges worked out for the three years are tabulated below :—

Month.	1929.			1930.			1931.		
	M. C.F.T.			M. C.F.T.			M. C.F.T.		
June	..	..	15.22	Not gauged.	..	41	..	..	..
July	..	..	3.15	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	..	..
August	..	..	10.36	10.61	..	5.08	..	..	..
September	..	..	12.83	28.58	..	309.30	..	..	..
October	..	..	162.05	53.99	..	163.79	..	..	..
November	..	..	Nil.	36.68	..	133.08	..	..	..
December	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	..	..
Total	..	..	203.61	129.86	..	652.25	..	..	..
	..	..	or	or	..	or	..	..	..
	..	..	204	130	..	652	..	..	..

As regards the run-off due to the rainfall in the catchment, the Superintending Engineer states that the catchment is surrounded by a range of hills with a low basin of about 40 square miles at the centre, though the total catchment is 92 square miles. Hence taking the rainfall at Mellavagu (Reddipalem) station alone as representing the rainfall in the catchment, the yield from the catchment has been worked out as follows :—

Year.	Rainfall at Reddipalem.	Catchment 92 square miles average.	Catchment 40 square miles average.	Discharge as gauged.	Remarks.
1930	16.62"	316	138	130	Rainfall observation
1931	34.49	1,687	734	652	was not made in 1929.

The actual gauged discharge nearly tallies with the yield from the effective catchment of 40 square miles.

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As regards the feasibility of the project, the Superintending Engineer reports that, in a year of average rainfall, 200 to 300 millions cubic feet will be available for storage. Taking the storage as 250 millions cubic feet on an average, this storage will irrigate about 1,250 acres. The Executive Engineer has worked out a return of 1.7 per cent at Rs. 5 per acre, for approximate cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs.

The Superintending Engineer is therefore of the opinion that a scheme for a reservoir of 250 millions cubic feet capacity will be an unpromising one and hence recommends that the scheme may be dropped. I am also against proceeding with schemes which have not got a good source of water-supply. Already there are several instances of projects which have failed to fulfil the original anticipations owing to poor water-supply, and in all such cases, it is also seen that the work is not useful at all as a protection against famine, since it is only in such years of famine, the work also fails badly. The scheme is therefore recommended to be dropped.

(2)

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 10th November 1933, Ref. H. No. 6650/33-1.

[Reference from the Irrigation Development Board, dated 25th October 1933, No. 375/33-1.]

The Board supports the Chief Engineer's proposal that the scheme may be dropped.

M. K. VELLODI,
Joint Secretary.

To the Irrigation Development Board.

Reference—I.D.B. No. 375/33-2, dated 23rd November 1933.

Submitted to the Government.

2. The Irrigation Development Board agrees with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Board of Revenue and recommends that the scheme be dropped.

M. K. VELLODI,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department.

Order—No. 61 I., dated 6th January 1934.

The Government agree with the Irrigation Development Board that the Mellavagu project, Guntur district, may be abandoned.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

N. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Irrigation Development Board.

" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

" Board of Revenue.

" Secretary, Legislative Council, with 175 copies of the Government Order (to be placed on the table).



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TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS